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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEACHING PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Eighty little urchins
Coming through the door,
Pushing, crowding, making
A tremendous roar.
Why don't you keep quiet?
Can't you mind the rule?
Bless me! this is pleasant,
Keeping public school.

Boots and shoes are shuffling,
Slates and books are rattling
And in the corner yonder
Two pugilists are battling!
Others curling didoes,
What a botheration!
No wonder we grow crusty
From such association.

Eighty little pilgrims
On the road to fame!
If they fail to reach it,
Who will be to blame?
High and lowly stations,
Birds of every feather,
On a common level,
Here are brought together.

Anxious parent drops in,
Merely to inquire
Why his olive branches
Do not shoot up higher?
Says he wants his children
To mind their p's and q's,
And hopes their brilliant talent
Will not be abused.

Dirty little faces,
Loving little hearts,
Eyes brimful of mischief,
Skilled in all the arts,
That's a precious darling!
What are you about?
"May I pass the water?"
"Please may I go out?"

Institute attending,
Making our reports,
Giving object lessons,
Class Cribs of all sorts;
Reading dissertations
Feeling like a fool—
O, the untold blessing
Of keeping public school.

AN AUATOLIAN SPECTRE-STORY.

[Cornhill Magazine.]

It was in the Mohammedan or lunar month of Sha'aban which that year corresponded pretty nearly with our December, and which, as preceding the thirty days' yearly fast of Ramadhan, is in some measure a festive time for the followers of the Prophet, a sort of Carnival before their severe Lent. Osmand Kaleeb-Zadeh, to give him his name in full, had sat up one night till rather late in one of the coffee houses—here the ordinary social resorts—of the quarter, amusing himself after the fashion of the country, by playing backgammon with a friend of his own age and position and chatting on the ordinary topics of the time. When the coffee-house had to be closed, a little before midnight, they were the last to leave it; and before parting for the night, they agreed to meet early by the first dawn at the public bath close by, and afterwards to go together into town upon some business which they had arranged in common. They then separated.

Osman went home and to bed, intending to be up before daybreak and join his friend at the bath. But in the middle of his sleep he was suddenly awakened by a sharp knocking at the door. Getting up quickly and opening it to see what was the matter, he beheld standing outside what he supposed to be his companion of the evening before, with a lantern in his hand. The night was still, warm and overcast, with low, misty clouds, as nights often are here during the winter solstice, cold and storm rarely setting in before mid-January. What has brought you here so early?" he asked. "It is not yet near morning." "How so?" replied the other! "the dawn has already broken, only 'tis cloudy and dark. If we do not make haste we shall find the bath covered with people, and have ever so long to wait for our turn. Besides, the sooner the better; get your things on and come." Hearing all this, Osman supposed that he must have overslept himself, and was really behind time. So he slipped quietly back into the house, dressed himself and came out. His friend was still waiting for him, lantern in hand, at the door.

No one else was up and stirring as they passed along the narrow lanes, now doubly dark with overshadowing trees, talking familiarly as they went, till they came out on the little open space close by the coffee-house where Osman had spent the evening, where stands a noble plane-tree, and opposite, beyond, is the low, dark entrance of the bath they were going to. But on one side the view opens out across the Xenos ravine to the battlemented walls of the castle opposite; and beyond these again rises high in air the tall stone minaret or mosque, once a Byzantine church, and now the principal place of Mohammedan worship within the limits of the old fortified town.

Here they stopped to breathe the fresh air a moment after the close, stifling lanes. It was murky night. Osman looked east, but there was no hint of dawn there: only the tapering outline of the minaret was traced faintly white against the blackness of the sky. "How far off it looks in the dusk, and how high!" he exclaimed. "Not so very far off, nor so very high neither," said the other, in a strange, altered voice, that made his companion start. "Suppose we just light it up—shall I?" And without waiting for an answer, he stretched out his arm, which suddenly lengthened right across the valley before them, the city walls and the houses beyond, till it reached the minaret and hung the lantern on the pointed summit, where it remained suspended, glittering like a star in the gloom.

Terrified at the sight, Osman turned to ask—but his companion had vanished, and he was all alone in the silent night. Without waiting for more, he hurried back as best he might to his own house, entered and threw himself, dressed as he was, upon the bed. His wife woke up, and inquired what had happened to him—where he had been. He gave some evasive answer, and then lay quiet, pretending to go to sleep, and wishing for the morning.

Only a few minutes however, had thus passed, when rap it came to the door again. Osman turned a deaf ear at first: but when it was repeated his wife awoke, and, not suspecting what had occurred before, begged her husband to get up and see who was outside. Ashamed to own either his fears or their cause, Osman reluctantly left the room, and opened the house-door. There, sure enough, stood his friend—or the semblance of his friend—lantern in hand, waiting. "Who are you?" asked Osman. The other stared. "Why, do you not know me?" said he. "Were we not playing backgammon together last evening? and did we not agree to go together to the bath this morning? Come along, or we shall be late; the day is breaking." Form, voice, manner—all were those of his friend. Osman felt again ashamed to hint his suspicions; so he determined to put a bold face on it, and accompanied the other into the street.

Before they had gone far he himself learnt to despise his own fears; so thoroughly did the easy and straightforward talk of the one at his side assure him that this time it was no tricky phantom but a real living "man and brother" beyond a doubt. Still, he refrained from mentioning the incident of an hour before lest he should be laughed at or disbelieved.

They passed the open place, the plane-tree, and reached the bath. To their surprise—Osman's at least—its door stood wide open, and the entrance hall was fully lighted up; yet no one appeared to be moving within; the head bath-keepers accustomed place was empty; nor did any antecedents come forward to meet them. But the bathing-wrappers, towels, and other requisites were all ready put out; some hung up; some folded in their proper places; everything was neatly arranged and fit for use. "They must have got the bath in order, and then finding that nobody came, have turned in again for a nap," said Osman's companion. Well, till some one awakes, we had best change our dress, and make ourselves comfortable, for the meantime, in the heating room."

Osman agreed, and the two exchanged their out-of doors dress for the costume ordinary in an Eastern bath, consisting of very toga-like wrappers, and went into the large vaulted inner room, which was also lighted up and ready warmed. Here they lay down on the raised stone dais against the wall, with dome-like roof some 20 or 25 feet overhead, and the lamp hanging down from it in the centre.

While they thus reclined at ease, waiting till either a servant or some other bather like themselves should enter, Osman, who had now no doubts left in his mind as to the real and bodily identity of his companion, could not resist the temptation of recounting to him the previous adventure of the night. So he told how he had been awakened and beguiled out of doors by a phantom exactly resembling in shape and voice the friend now beside him, and how they had almost arrived at the bath, when the spectre betrayed itself for what it really was by the portentous feat already described. The other listened without interrupting the story, in apparent astonishment, till as the narrator concluded: "So," he subjoined, "it hung the lantern it was carrying on the top of the big minaret, did it?" Do you think he could have managed this?" and with these words, he lifted a leg and a foot, which suddenly lengthened out just as the arm had done before, and with a kick struck the very highest point of the central vault above them, shattering to pieces the lamp where it hung.

Osman leapt up terrified, as well he might be, and found himself alone in pitch darkness, for every light in the bath had been instantaneously extinguished. However, as he had often been in the building before, and was thoroughly well acquainted with it, he managed, in spite of his trepidation, to find his way to the door, and rushed out, in bathing costume as he was, into the open air, leaving his own clothes, which he did not venture to search after, behind him in the entrance room. But as he crossed the open space between the coffee house and the bath, he looked back, and to his horror, saw the dim and distant top of the minaret within the fortress once more lighted up by the spectral lantern hanging there. Chill and trembling, he at last got back to his own house. There he found his wife fast asleep; and much was she surprised when he woke her to see him so quickly returned, and in such strange attire. He now made a clean breast of it, telling her of all that had happened to him that night from first to last, and adding, that when the day was up he would return to the bath and fetch his clothes from where he had left them.

But hardly had he finished his narration when, to the alarm of both, the same rap that had twice been heard before was repeated outside. Osman's wife, naturally enough, entreated her husband to pay no attention to it. But, like Tam-o'-Shanter in a similar case, he would not take advice:—

Ah, gentle dames! It gaes me greet,
To think how monie counsels sweet,
How monie lengthened, sage advices,
The husband frae the wife despises!

"But to our tale Osman who was by no means a coward, and whose metal was now fairly up, swore that he would see the matter out to the end; besides, added he, the dawn must now be near, and it could hardly be a phantom again this time. So he got up, went, in bathing apparel as he still was, to the house door, and opened it. Sure enough, there stood his friend, or what seemed his friend, waiting. "What is the matter with you," asked the figure, "that you stare so wildly at me? and how came you to be in such a dress?" "My own wearing-clothes are at the bath," replied Osman; and forthwith proceeded to give an account of all that he had seen that night, and how he had been twice spectre-tricked, thinking to himself, "If this time it be a phantom, too, like the others, I may as well provoke it to show its true character at once, before we go further." But his friend, on hearing all this, expressed the utmost astonishment. "Me!" he said; "why, I have only this minute left my house, and I was going quietly by myself to the bath, when it occurred to me that I might as well pass by your door and take the chance of calling you up, in case you might not be awake already. You must have been dreaming somehow. Anyway, let us go at once, and look for your clothes, where you have left them, lest anybody else may come in the meanwhile and take a fancy to them." Once more Osman felt sure that the speaker was his own live neighbor, and no other. So, after a little more parley, they went together, and soon stood before the bath. As before, the outer door was wide open, and the interior of the building brightly lighted up, but neither bath-keeper at the entrance, nor any other living creature. Osman went to the corner where he had first undressed, and there found his clothes lying, untouched and folded, exactly as he left them. His first impulse was to put them on without delay; but his friend suggested that as the bath was heated, they might as well make use of it; so the two entered the inner room, there to wait till the ordinary attendants should enter on service.

They sat awhile and talked; no one came. But suddenly a confused noise, like that of a crowd, was heard proceeding from one of the deep corner recesses of the hall. Osman looked that way, but saw nothing; then turning his head back a moment towards his seeming friend, perceived that his face was changed and horrible, and his stature gigantic.

And now from the dark niche whence the sound had been heard, issued a long procession of countless figures—men, women, children, on foot, on horseback, armed, unarmed, soldiers, peasants, townsfolk, spears, lances, swords, drums, fifes; a mixed multitude, large, small, grotesque, fearful, hideous. They filled the entire place; they swarmed round Osman; they pointed at him, they laughed, they danced, they clamored, they sung, they played the strangest antics, till in a moment, as the first sharp cry that summons to wakefulness and morning prayer sounded from the minaret gallery of the old mosque outside, they all vanished into nothing; the lights went suddenly out, and Osman, left alone in darkness, fell fainting on the stone pavement of the floor.

There he remained till he was thus found by the bath-keeper who entered at daylight, and was carried home, still insensible. But before long he recovered consciousness, and told his story; for some hours, even, he seemed none the worse for his spectral adventure. As evening approached, however, fever came on and for several days he was like to die; when the crisis had passed, it left him paralytic, hopelessly impaired in mind and body, a mere wreck. Such he now continues. His friend, whose semblance, the "mocker" had thrice assumed, had never, as they afterwards found, left his house during the fatal night, nor even till late the following morning.

Icicles.

Icicles are a pretty paradox, formed by the process of freezing in sunshine hot enough to melt snow, blister the human skin, and even, when concentrated, to burn up the human body itself. Icicles result from the fact that air is all but completely transparent to the heat rays emitted by the sun—that is, such rays pass through the air without warming it Only the scanty fraction of rays to which air is not transparent expand their force in raising the temperature. The warm puffs of the summer breeze are not heated directly by the sun itself, but by the earth and the objects on it which the sun has previously warmed. The truth of this is sensibly felt on entering a town after sunset, from the open country, in sunshiny weather. The same difference of temperature is never felt at the close of a cloudy day. This cause is one of the reasons why the air on a mountain-top is colder than at its foot. The air on high mountains may be intensely cold, while a burning sun is overhead. The solar rays which, striking on the human skin, are almost intolerable, are incompetent to heat the air sensibly, and we have only to withdraw into perfect shade to feel the chill of the atmosphere. Snow is one of the many objects which absorb and are warmed by the solar heat. On a sunny day you may see the summits of the high Alps glistening with the water of liquefaction, while the air above and around the mountain may be many degrees below the freezing point. The same thing happens to the snow upon your house-roof. The sun plays upon it and melts it. The water trickles to the eaves and hangs in a drop. If the eaves are in the shade, or in declining sunshine, or the air intensely cold, with a brilliant sun, the drop, instead of falling, congeals. An infant icicle is formed. Other drops and driblets succeed, which both thicken it at the root and lengthen it. The drainage from the snow, after sunshine is gone, continues to produce icicles, until the flow of water is stopped by the frost. In the Alps, Dr. Tyndal tells us, when the liquefaction is copious and the cold intense, icicles grow to an enormous size. Over the edges (mostly the southern edges) of the chasms, hangs a coping of snow, and from this depend, like stalactites, rows of transparent icicles, ten, twenty, thirty feet long, constituting one of the most beautiful features of the higher crevasses. But an icicle would be incomprehensible if we did not know that the solar beams may pass through the air and still leave it in an icy temperature.—[All the Year Round.

Different Views.

Elder Sister—"Won't you be sorry, Minnie, when the boys go back to school, it's so very nice to have them home for the holidays?"

Younger Sister—"It's not nice for me—it's nasty—for they've teased my dog and worried my cat, and they've killed a rat, and scattered some malt, and knocked down my house that Jack built; and they've eaten my pudding, and eaten my pie, and spent my money and made me cry; they've laughed at me and thrown a stone. I'm sorry they came; I'll be glad when they're gone!"

HENRY WARD BEECHER has returned home from his Western tour of seventeen lectures with $12,000 as his net profits.

IT is well known that Alexander Von Humboldt died in a state bordering on poverty. His financial embarassments were caused by his loss, in 1843, of the sum of $9,000 or $10,000 in gold, which the King of Prussia had presented to him. At the time it was believed the money had been stolen from the great savant; but the police were unable to find any clue to its disappearance. Strange to say, a short time since the gentleman now living in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Humboldt, found the money in a small box among some old rubbish in the cellar. How it got there puzzles Humboldt's intimate acquaintances exceedingly.

MADRIGAL.

BY HOWARD GLYNDON.

Every robin-redbreast takes himself a mate?
Say the birds, sing the birds, "It is wrong to wait
Till the lily-footed Spring glides in at Summer's gate."
So I heard the birds sing, once upon a day;
Oh, my treasure! Oh, my pleasure! Canst thou say me nay?

Birds' songs and birds' nests and green boughs together,
All gone! love alone laughs at bitter weather,
Summer days, or winter days; little recks Love whether;
If so be that Love have his own, his darling way.
Ah, my fairest! ah, my rarest! Canst thou say me nay?

In the wood the wind-flower is sunken out of sight,
Low down and deep down and world-forgotten quite,
But do you think the wind forgets that she was sweet and white?
Then listen to his sad voice a little while I pray!
O, my cruel! O, my jewel! Canst thou say me nay?

The sun stole to a wild rose and wiled her leaves apart;
May dew and June air had wooed her at the start;
But was't not fair the sun should have her golden perfect heart?
Let me choose one short word for timid lips to say;
Ah, my precious! My delicious! It shall not be nay!

—[Atlantic Monthly, for April.

AFLOAT ON AN ICE ISLAND.

Terrible Experience on Lake Superior—A Week of Imminent Peril.

[Duluth Herald.]

About the 4th of January four Shebandowan gold employers, named Thomas Watson, George Fisher, Edward Linder, and Henry Zeck, started for a point on the Canadian shore, below Thunder Bay, to cross the lake to Isle Royal. The ice was supposed to be three or four feet in thickness, and they felt perfectly safe in undertaking the journey. Unfortunately they made little or no provision for the trip, each supposing that the other had a plentiful supply of bread and pork in his pack. They leisurely walked along on their course until nearly nightfall, when it was proposed they should sup. On opening their sacks and spreading their blankets on the ice, it was discovered that but three of them had any food whatever, and these three had but about four pounds of bread and a pound and a half of boiled beef between them. However they divided up their stock and made a tolerable meal, expecting to reach their destination next morning. What was left of the repast, consisting of a slice of meat, half an inch thick and about the size of a man's hand, and two small loaves, were gathered up, and the four walked on their journey, the night being clear and the weather calm. Toward morning, however, one of them, George Fisher, gave out, and they concluded to take a rest. So they laid down, and, after conversing awhile, fell asleep.

When they awoke the sun was shining brightly, but there was considerable wind blowing, and the air was piercingly cold. Fisher continuing to evince signs of illness, the party resolved to retrace their steps, but on walking northward for some miles, to their utter astonishment and dismay, they discovered that the ice-cake on which they were was surrounded by open water on all sides; in fact, that they were on an island of ice, some ten miles in circumference, as near as they could judge. Night was fast approaching, and with it came a swifter and colder wind than that which had been blowing all day. Penned in beyond the possibility of human aid, their mental sufferings were terrible, for they beheld death staring them in the face; but, added to these, came the pinching anguish of hunger.

Fisher, who had once been "cast away" on the ocean, and who appeared to be suffering from a raging fever, was the only one at this stage of affairs who appeared to realize the necessity of husbanding to the last what little they had in the way of eatables. He suggested that, as there were four of them in a bad scrape, it would be right and proper that the bread and meat should be divided into four equal parts, and that then each man should subdivide his allowance into six portions, which, if they used but one portion a day, would sustain life for nearly a week. His argument told on his companions in distress, and they acquiesced. The bread and meat were therefore cut into four parts, and then each separated his share into moities. By mutual consent, they resolved not to eat anything until next morning; and sorrowfully they spread their blankets on the cold ice and laid down. Worn out with cold, hunger and fatigue, they soon fell into a sound slumber, from which they were aroused about daylight by the thunder-like sound caused by the cracking of the ice.

About 8 o'clock a. m., this being the third day they were out, they ate their "breakfast" in silence, the meal consisting of about a mouthful of bread and a piece of beef about the size of a 10 cent piece and as thin as a wafer. Their feelings as they gazed at each other, can better be imagined than described. They observed, on close inspection, that the mass of ice on which they were was being moved northwestardly, and their hopes revived. It was likewise getting colder, and they began to feel assured the open space between them and the main body of the ice would soon freeze over. But these hopes were of short duration, for, during the approach of night, the wind veered round and blew their island westward. They were strong-hearted men, though, and Fisher, who had become rested, and whose fever had left him, cheered them on and roused them up.

That day and the two following were spent in vain lamentations at the hardness of their fate and wishes to be on shore, but no shore was in sight, and the sun went down and darkness came upon them.

On the morning of the sixth day, Fisher suddenly threw his cap into the air, and astounded them by yelling, "Land ho!' as he pointed to the northward. They all looked with strained eyes, and sure enough, there it was only about eight or ten miles off. They immediately started for it on the double quick, and in three or four hours stepped ashore at a point about six miles below a small stream emptying into the lake, some ten miles east of Pigeon River. Once safe on land, the saved men became cheerful and made their way down the lake to a hut occupied by a half-bred trapper, named Walla, who kindly furnished them with coffee and food. After remaining with him for over a week to gain their exhausted strength, the party made their way westward.

The Calico Ball.

[New York Cor. Boston Post.]

There are those, even in fashionable society, who do not keep the church fast, and whose religious belief does not require that they shall set aside forty days yearly for the express purpose of repenting what has been done in the remaining three hundred and twenty. To this not by any means small number, dancing is as legitimate a pleasure in March as in January, and sackcloth a raiment to be entirely scorned. Now and then the revels of these unbelievers strike through the quiet of the season, bringing it into still greater contrast. Last week the Americus coterie gave a grand calico ball at Irving Hall, one of the most unique and enjoyable entertainments of the season. Calico gowns are novel costumes for most of our belles, and as everything odd is sure to be popular, the idea of this ball was a most charming one. Every lady adhered strictly to the invitation and came in a calico dress. Very pretty these gowns were, and quite as varied as the more expensive materials. There were the new blues, with white polka spots, in French prints that looked as soft and fine as foulards, coming in the same patterns, too; then there were the delicate shades, pearl, white and cream-colored grounds, with bunches of bright flowers, not large bunches like those on the cretonnes, which the ladies were so fond of wearing last summer, but dainty blossoms and wreaths in the loveliest colors. There was a brightness and freshness about the ball, such as one rarely sees when more elaborate toilettes are worn, and was quite refreshing to the eye after the bewildering display that usually attends gatherings of this kind. Not only were the ladies in calico, but the gentleman themselves adopted the material as far as possible. Each gentleman wore a necktie made from a piece of some lady's dress, and in some cases the lapels of the coats, the collars and the buttons were covered with the gay cotton. There was no need of button-hole bouquets, for roses bloomed on every button, morning-glories wandered over the whole expanse of collar, and pansies and forget-me-nots struggled for possession of the lapels. It was an odd effect, and no one seemed to enjoy the oddity more than the wearers themselves.

Yet, primitive as the material was which was chosen for the festive robing, the hours the revellers kept were by no means so old-fashioned. It was nearly 10 o'clock, the orthodox society hour in New York, before dancing commenced, and it was ever so much o'clock in the morning before the ball was over and the calico dresses and their wearers ready to return home. Altogether, it was a most successful affair, and hundreds at home were envying the participators their genuine good time, from which they were inevitably and inexorably debarred. After all, you see, there are drawbacks even to the pleasure of being strictly fashionable, and fashionable piety, although very convenient most of the time, is a little irksome just at this season, especially when there are such needs of self-denial as dancing belle have felt during the past week. It is so lovely to play at simplicity and throwing aside silks with their shimmer and rustle, and jewels that sparkle and glow, appear for once in the cotton gown, made pretty and coquettish in some mysterious feminine way that the masculine mind cannot comprehend, although it may and does recognize, with a rose stuck jauntily in the hair and fastened at the throat for a breast knot. These opportunities are rare, however and that this one should come in Lent, it was too bad, except for those whose conscience would let them attend, and that number was by no means small, for the prettily decorated hall was well filled, quite enough being there for comfort and pleasure; had there been more there would have been a crush, and the beauty and enjoyment both sadly marred.

French Fashion Nonsense.

Several new figures have been introduced into cotillion in France, which seem somewhat ridiculous in their newness, though they will doubtless be adopted so extensively after a time as to excite no comment. One of them is called the 'Rainbow,' and is composed of satin of variegated shades so delicately tinted as to resemble the variations of the sky in summer weather. When first brought in this accessory has the appearance of a ball, painted so as to resemble clouds with faint streaks of blue sky peeping through it. The lady takes several in her hand, holding them by a loop of ribbon, and throws them out straight before her, for if the direct impulse be not given to it the spring will not work. The gentleman who catches it as it unfolds itself dances with the lady. The second figure, on which more money has been lavished, consists of a flight of birds. Tiny little gilt cages are placed at the end of a long rod with a spring in the bottom, which being pressed opens the cages and a number of little warblers fly out and scattering through the room utter little chirps which must not be deafened by the music. Sometimes the orchestra ceases playing altogether. The last innovation is the perfumed bouquet, which consists of a handsome basket of artificial flowers, with stems up, placed in the middle of the room. Gilt rings protrude from the stems, and fishing rods, with strings and hooks attached, are then given to the gentlemen who are expected to angle a bouquet for their partners. The lady upon receiving it does not take hold of the stem but catches a ribbon that hangs suspended from the centre, and pulling it, opens a concealed bottle of scented water, which has an aromatic effect upon the atmosphere at once.

A LADIES' club in New York offer a reward for the discovery of a process by which gentlemen who smoke in the streets may consume their smoke.

A LITTLE WHILE.

Oh, for the peace that floweth like a river,
Making life's desert places bloom and smile,
Oh for the faith to grasp Heaven's bright forever,
Amid the shadow of earth's little while.
A little while for patient vigil keeping,
To face the storm, to wrestle with the strong;
A little while to sow the seed with weeping,
Then bind the sheaves and sing the harvest song;
A little while the earthen pitcher taking
To wayside brooks, from far-off fountains fed,
When the cool lips its thirst forever slaking
May taste the fullness of its fountain-head
A little while to keep the oil from falling:
A little while faith's flickering lamp to trim,
And then the Bridegroom's coming footsteps hailing,
To haste to meet Him with the bridal hymn,
And He who is himself the Gift and Giver,
The future glory and the present smile,
With the bright promise of the glad forever,
Will light the shadow of the little while.

SCANDAL.

"A whisper broke the air—
A soft, light tone and low,
Yet barbed with shame and woe;
Now might it perish only there,
Nor further go.

"Ah! me, a quick and eager ear
Caught up the little meaning sound,
Another voice had breathed it clear,
And so it wandered round
From ear to lip, from lip to ear,
Until it reached a gentle heart,
And that *it broke*."

VARIETIES.

THE Executive Mansion in Missouri is built on a foundation of loadstone, and discharges so much electricity that the Governor has been obliged to vacate it, and give place to somebody less liable to cause friction.

DURING a concert given by Howard Paul in London, recently, an Oxford student who was making a disturbance in the audience, was challenged by the singer to come on the stage and get a thrashing, which was declined.

THE most original spelling we have ever seen is the following. It beats phonetics: 80 you be—a tub. 80 oh! pea—a top. Be 80—bat. See 80—cat. Pea 80—pat. Are 80—rat. See oh! double you—cow. See you bee—cub. See a bee—cab. Be you double tea—butt. See a double ell—call.

THE Burlington Free Press tells of an old lady living there who had rather dissolute husband, who fell sick and died. She attended the funeral, and upon her return remarked that she had one consolation, 'she knew now where he slept nights."

A CERTAIN clergyman, who left a notice in his pulpit to be read by the preacher who exchanged with him, neglected to denote carefully a private postscript, and the congregation were astounded to hear the stranger wind up by saying, "You will please come to dine with me at the parsonage."

A SHARK eleven feet in length was recently presented to the Dundee Museum. On being opened, for the purpose of stuffing, it was found to contain the remains of a variety of fish, a woman's bonnet, and a soda water bottle, in which was a note conveying some interesting intelligence in a lady's handwriting.

A PARTICULAR kind of punishment used in the Missouri State Prison, is known as the penal ring. It consists in placing the convict, strapped in such a way as to compel him to sit with his feet flat on the floor; then his hands are tied together and drawn toward his feet, the effect being a tremendous strain on the legs and back.

THE Emperor William has given the usual orders for the military manœuvres of the various Prussian army corps this summer. The manœuvres will be executed entirely by the regular army, the Landwehr and reserves not being required this year to take any part in the operations. The siege of Grandeus, the fortress designed to be dismantled after this novel mode, is to begin on the 15th of July.

"THE horse that frets is the one that sweats," is an old saying of horsemen; it is just as true of men as of horses. The man that allows himself to get irritated at every little thing that goes amiss in his business, or in the ordinary affairs of life, is a man that, as a rule, will accomplish little and wear out early. He is a man for whom bile and dyspepsia have a particular fondness, and for whom children have a particular aversion. He is a man with a perpetual thorn in his flesh, which pricks and wounds at the slightest movement; a man for whom life has little pleasure and the future small hope.

WE saw Jake nailing up a box the other day, containing some articles which he intended sending by express. From the nature of the contents we knew it was essential that the box should not be inverted on the passage. So we ventured the suggestion to Jake to place the much-abused "This side up," &c., conspicuously on the cover. A few days after this we saw Jake. "Heard from your goods, Jake? Did they get there safely?" "Every one broke!" replied Jake, sullenly. "Lost the hull lot! Hang the express company!" "Did you put on 'This side up,' as he told you!" "Yes, I did; an,' fur fear they shouldn't see it on the kiver, I put it on the bottom tew—confound 'em!"

THE Hartford Times of Saturday publishes the details of the infernal attempt at murder, and it appears that a few days since a box about ten inches long, five wide and three deep, was found under a seat in one of the cars of a train coming from Springfield, Mass. It was neatly tied up, and directed to "Hiram Allen, Esq., Hartford, Conn.," and in one corner were the words, evidently written by a woman, "By Express." On Thursday evening Mr. Allen took the box from the depot to his office in State street, where he untied the card which bound it, and pulled the lid, which was a sliding one, partly off, and found it contained about one pound and a half of gunpowder and a quantity of matches and sand-paper, so arranged as that the drawing open of the lid would be "very likely" to fire the powder. An early discovery of the matches led to the avoidance of the intended catastrophe. Suspicion rests upon Allen's wife, who is described as a woman of jealous disposition and violent temper.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Mar. 22, 1873.

CONGRESSMAN ROBERTS, of New York, declines to receive the extra five thousand. Next!

CAMERON don't like Brother NEWMAN and wants his re-appointment as chaplain of the Senate reconsidered.

THE property on the north-west corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets has been selected for the new Post Office in Philadelphia, the total valuation of which is $682,500.

WESTMORELAND, Fayette and Greene counties are run into one Congressional District, by the Republicans of the Legislature. This is considered honorable dealing by that party.

WE submit that it is not fair in those administration journals who find fault with Congressmen who voted to increase their salary, and ignore the President who signed the bill. They might as well abuse the Republican representatives who passed the Local Option bill, and shield HARTRANFT who signed it. They should be more consistent if they wish people to believe them.

THE Harrisburg *State Journal* says: "there is a large liquor interest at Pittsburgh which THE POST desires to incense against the Republican party." This must be accepted as further proof that the Democratic party is not the whisky party; besides, if anything has incensed them, we submit that it must have been the action of the House and Senate and Governor, who are in a great measure indebted to liquor men for their success last October.

THE leaders of the Credit Mobilier party, are hunting around for a new name with which to humbug the people out of their votes by wordy resolutions and public professions of great virtue and economy. We would suggest, after the several legislatures have adjourned and all the salaries raised, appropriations made and the money pocketed, that it be called the "Reform party." The name is euphonious and its necessity self evident. Look out for Reform in big letters on their banners.

IN their appeals for the liquor interests some of our contemporaries, particularly the *Dispatch* and *Leader*, neglect to say anything concerning a very important matter connected therewith, and we ask pardon for calling their attention to the same. Those journals utterly ignore the parties who enacted the Local Option law and we respectfully ask: If the law is as bad as they represent, should not its projectors and abettors, the Republican House and Senate which passed, and the Governor who signed the bill, be alike subject to denunciation, and why are they spared? Sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander.

ROBBING the Miners' Screen bill of its penalty clause is what HARTRANFT would say "takes the starch right out." It looks very much as if the miners will have another opportunity of showing their fealty to the Republican party before they get the legislation promised them last campaign, provided they voted right. The facts are some of their bosses "honestly and candidly examined HARTRANFT'S accounts and found them correct"—more of them expended cash and gave their labor to help elect the Republican nominees, who are now in a split-stick—they want to please both bosses and miners, but that is impossible. All sorts of promises were given to each side respectively, and either one or the other is bound to be fooled. We rather expect from present appearances that it will be the miners, who, to a considerable extent, were induced to vote the Radical ticket by the promises of the enactment of a proper Screen bill, and by the cruel and unjust newspaper and circular attacks upon Mr. BUCKALEW and the Democratic party.

FIXING IT UP.

RUSSELL ERRETT and Senator GRAHAM have agreed upon the following apportionment for the 22d and 23d Congressional District.

22—Pittsburgh, the townships of Chartiers, Union, Scott, Stowe, Robinson, Upper and Lower St. Clair, Baldwin, Snowden, Mifflin and Jefferson, and the boroughs of Mansfield, Chartiers and West Elizabeth.

23—Rest of Allegheny county.

What has MILES HUMPHRIES to say to this?

SALARIES.

The growth of salaries appears to be in order, not only at Washington but at Harrisburg. Prior to the session of 1855 the members of our State Legislature were paid three dollars a day, and twenty cents per mile for traveling expenses. At that session we believe their pay was increased to $1,500 for the session, it was subsequently fixed at $1,000 until now, when following the example of their friends in Congress, there appears to be a disposition to increase it once more to $1,500.

The tendency to increased hauls from the people's treasury upon the part of those who are jestingly called the people's servants, is wonderfully upon the increase since the Republican party has got itself pretty firmly fixed in the political saddle. The over-ladden horse may kick up some of these days.

BAD POLICY.

When the whole ground is carefully looked over, the policy of the ruling party in this country must necessarily be regarded by every thoughtful mind as one without reason and without excuse—far less is it one possessing in itself any justification, or exhibiting one solitary evidence of statesmanship. On the contrary it rather appears as if we were placed in the hands of rulers, utterly deficient in all capacity for handling great questions in which are involved the material interests, not only of the Southern States but of all the States, North as well as South—those on the Atlantic coast as well as those upon the far off Pacific. For this great cummunity of commonwealths is in itself a world in miniature, occupied by an active, energetic, and industrious people, having no custom houses upon their inter-state frontiers, but proving by example the beneficial results of commerce when governed by the rules of Providence—a living exemplification of the doctrines of ADAM SMITH, in the concrete.

For eight long years, Congress, instead of letting the conquered rebels alone, and resting upon the policy so well set forth in the terms of their surrender to GRANT and SHERMAN; under the lead of the miserable politicians who have unfortunately been substituted in its two Halls for the statesmen who used to sit there, has devoted all its energies to build up the Republican party; instead of giving that section an opportunity of recovering from the waste of the war and thus adding to the wealth and prosperity of all the States, and of all the people of every State. No effort has been made to know anything of the South. Her white men have been rudely thrust aside almost entirely from any participation in the councils of Congress, and the places which should have welcomed them have been occupied by northern vagabonds who had gone South simply to gather up the spoils of our armies; along with these have came negroes, fresh from the barber shop or the plantation, who like their white colleagues, only know how to draw their pay and vote with the majority.

It has not been the effort of the government to permit the developement of the immense wealth which lies dormant in every Southern field. Even under all their difficulties and discouragements, it is the great agricultural wealth of that section which has saved us from utter commercial ruin. Cotton is now as it has been for half a century, our great export, and is the basis of all our trade with foreign nations, and affords employment to tens of thousands of hands in the Northern States. In the year ending on the 1st day of September 1872, there were nearly two millions of bales of cotton exported from this country—in comparison with this in point of commercial value, the product of the precious metals sinks into insignificance.

An eastern paper, dilating upon this subject, calls attention to France and her wonderful recovery from the results of her invasion by a foreign army. The same result would have been shown here, had our devastated States—like France's devastated provinces—been left unmolested by the government, and been suffered to work unhindered in the task of building up their down-trodden prosperity. It really looks like the very madness of a vindictive spirit—this continuous effort to keep the Southern States beneath the constantly falling hammer of Congressional unfriendly legislation. The very worst men if possessed of ordinary common sense, will not indulge their evil passions to the detriment of their purses; but our rulers really seem to be disposed to work their own evil will upon their prostrate foe, even at the expense of the whole people of the whole country.

IT STILL LIVES.

There is a grand and glorious vitality in Democracy. Only last November it was, that in demoniac shouts of triumph, the jubilant Radicals felicitated themselves upon the absolute death and burial of the Democratic party. The old Federal party died and was buried in 1800, when JEFFERSON was first elected to the Presidency—it died and made no sign. Its successor, the Bank Whigs, died in 1852 when SCOTT'S classic plate of soup was so hastily overturned. And why should not the Democratic party—betrayed in 1860, beaten in 1864 and in 1868 and overwhelmed in 1872, at last give up the ghost and abandon the country to the tender mercies of the Radicals, the carpet-baggers, and their sable allies—surely they would do so and thus save the successful party from all further outlays for brass bands and the accompanying pyrotechny.

But the Democratic party was not made to die. The purpose of its organization—from 1796 until to-day—has been to preserve protect and defend the Constitution; to keep at their proper height the land-marks defining and pointing out the respective powers and duties of the State and general governments; to preserve in smooth working order all the several wheels of our complex governmental machinery. It still lives; and New Hampshire—a Republican State since 1854, has just elected Democratic members of Congress. Had we carried the Presidential election last fall, the Radical party would to-day have stood an incongruous mass of confusion, gradually resolving into its original elements, or seeking some new name under which to rally its shattered forces. Not so with us. The Democratic party is based upon principles as immutable and as immovable as Truth itself, and defeat only works to rid it of unworthy elements. To it defeat is a purifier, not a destroyer. No other political organization ever possessed its pluck, the outgrowth of its singleness of purpose.

There is much to encourage us in the result in New Hampshire. We are stronger there than the returns themselves exhibit; for it is a hard struggle—that which an honest man passes through when his judgment conquers his prejudices, and induces him to sever the ties which have bound him for years to a certain round of political associations. All men are not strong enough to do this at once, and for one man who has left the Radicals in New Hampshire on account of this terrible Credit Mobilier and other shams, there are doubtless half a dozen whose party allegiance has become loosened and who will be with us in the next conflict.

Connecticut comes next. True the Radical Convention there passed resolutions condemnatory of the AMES fraud and bribery, but the people of Connecticut know that it was on one of her platforms last fall, that Vice President WILSON authorized Gov. HAWLEY to deny that he had any of OAKES AMES' stock. We hope for Connecticut also.

WE can only pity those Democrats who belong to the Liquor League, and who allow the great Radical majority thereof to tell them what papers they may subscribe for or read. They will be ordering them how to vote ere long.

TOO MUCH FOR THE CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The clerk of the Senate, is a man of "many minds" and divers duties, conscientious and true to the Credit Mobilier party, and sufficiently sagacious to perceive in the near future, the shipwreck of that concern, he cries halt, to his followers in the halls of legislation. His late letter from Harrisburg to his paper in this city, contains the following commentary upon the disgraceful conduct of his party, which we reprint to have covenient at the proper time.

The Appropriation bill was rushed through the House to-day in a way I despise. It is not too much to say that the scene in that body, all day, was disgraceful, and a reproach to legislation. Many members of the House felt it to be so, and were mortified and chagrined at the way things were done. That a bill of twenty-four pages, appropriating five million of dollars, should be hurried through all its stages in one day, and during two sessions that were not prolonged, without deliberation or consideration, is discreditable in the highest degree. Fortunately, the Senate may be relied upon to secure proper consideration for so important a measure; but the House cannot thereby escape from the reproach of having acted, throughout, as if it had no sense of dignity or responsibility. The spectacle presented by a noisy and turbulent town meeting would be considered respectable alongside of that presented by this body of one hundred legislators to-day.

At the morning session the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hancock in the chair, on the bill, and the sections were rattled through at railroad speed. Every amendment made to *increase* appropriations was promptly adopted, and every one to decrease them was as promptly voted down. No one seemed able or willing to try to stop the tide of extravagance and recklessness, and the speed with which the Chairman declared anything carried or lost prevented any one capable of deliberate action from attempting to check it. Motions to add $100,000 appropriations to the bill were crowded through in the twinkling of an eye, and the House acted with the public money as if playing with pennies, and flung away thousands and tens of thousands as if the members were familiar with the handling of such sums, and could afford to fling them about like farthings to a crowd of beggers. In this mad style the bill was rushed through committee, reported to the House, and read a second and third time and passed. A few of the more thoughtful members did try to get separate votes on the more flagrant provisions of the bill, such as the steal increasing the member's pay to $1,500, paying contested election committees, etc., but in vain. The member temporarily in the Speaker's chair either would not or could not hear them, and every attempt to get a call of the ayes and nays was defeated by this disreputable trickery. The revenues of the Commonwealth are of too much value to be disposed of in this reckless and inconsiderate way. The Appropriation bill is of sufficient moment to deserve careful consideration and its various provisions merited deliberation and attention. This bill received neither one nor the other. It took the Committee of Ways and Means over two months to get it ready, but the House disposed of it in nearly as many hours.

The Western Snow Drifts.

[Winona (Minn.) Republican.]

It is impossible to form an adequate idea of the snow drifts between St. Peter and New Ulm without being on the ground and beholding the sight with one's own eyes. The gentlemen who went out on the pay train the other day saw "Mike" Hanley's army of four hundred shovelers at work on Young's Cut, where the snow was from twenty-five to thirty feet deep, covering over the telegraph wire. The snow was shoveled from one terrace to another until the men on the fourth tier heaved it outside the cut. When it is considered that this cut is 1,200 feet long, the reader may faintly conceive of the nature of the obstacles that have beset railroads this winter. Mr. Hanley expected to get through to New Ulm in eight days, at the rate his force was working. While the Paymaster and his party were viewing the spectacle the shovelers struck the stakes on the flat cars of a construction train that had been buried several days out of sight in the drift. These things however will soon be of the past. Snow fences, trees, and the rapid settlement of the country will break the force of the wind in time, and prevent the snow from drifting.

Phebe A. Lowrie has been awarded by a New York Superior Court jury $20,000 damages from Andrew B. Chambers for breach of promise.

DON CARLOS.

The Carlists may be regarded as a permaneut party in Spain. They derived their name originally from the fact of being the adherents of DON CARLOS, the younger brother of FERDINAND VII, who was a puppet in the hands of the first NAPOLEON as long as he answered the purposes of the BONAPARTE intrigue, which finally culminated in his imprisonment and the assumption of the crown by JOSEPH BONAPARTE, who after a short and stormy reign as a mere lieutenant of his brother and of his brother's generals, finally came to this country and spent the happiest years of his manhood on the banks of the Delaware, near the city of Trenton.

Until the time of FERDINAND VII. the old *Salique law* prevailed in Spain, as in all the Latin nations, confining the sucession to the Crown to males exclusively. FERDINAND, however, having no sons by his own decree, in the exercise of the absolute power by which he claimed to reign, set aside the immemorial law of the Kingdom and devised the Crown to his daughter; and on his death in 1832, the origination of the Carlist party proclaimed himself King of Spain and the Indies. The widowed Queen, with the aid of England and France, succeeded in driving him into exile. In 1845 DON CARLOS abdicated his claim to the crown in favor of his son, also named DON CARLOS, who was born in 1818. He is the modern pretender to the throne of what is now, by a wonderful stretch of courtesy, called the Spanish Republic.

We are not given to gambling, but if we were, we would wager a trifle that the so-called Republicans of Spain—we mean the mass of the people of that country—will, if not interfered with by outside pressure, show that they prefer an old-fashioned absolutism under DON CARLOS, to a Republic under CASTELAR. They may be very great fools, but being so long ruled by the strong arm that they know nothing else; and it would be a most surprising miracle in politics to find a whole people leap at one bound from despotism to the reign of law.

The probability is that CASTELAR and his brother Republicans, by creating a condition of affairs which disgusted AMADEUS and rendered his abdication a necessity, have put back for Spain the hand of time for generations. Had these doctrinaires been men of practical sense they would have known that Spain required a long period of tutelage in the school of self-government, before it would be wise to attempt the organization of a Republic. This tutelage the Spaniards could have enjoyed under a constitutional monarchy, which would gradually have liberalized the institutions and expanded the ideas of the country. Now they have before them nothing but an interminable civil war—bloody as all civil wars have always been in Spain. And this with the incoming despotism of DON CARLOS, they owe to CASTELAR and his theories.

A BACK-SET FOR BERGNER.

Considering the reckless conduct of the House at Harrisburg on the consideration and passage of the Appropriation bill, it is a wonder that any attention was paid to a clause in the same giving GEORGE BERGNER, the printing of the *Legislative Journal* at fourteen dollars a page; the same to hold good until ordered otherwise by the Legislature. This was not neglected, however, and said proposition was stricken out, and the Speaker of the Senate and House were empowered to receive proposals and let the same to the lowest and best bidder. This is exactly right, for there is no reason why BERGNER should be pensioned when others are willing to do the work as well and perhaps at less cost to the people. This action of the House deserves to be sustained by the Senate and also by the Conference Committee, should the bill be so referred which in all probability it will be. BERGNER is active and will do his level best to secure the reinstatement of the rejected clause, and if he succeeds it wont be the first time, as he has been there before. The bill as it now stands gives him an equal chance with other bidders, and this is as much as he, or any one else, is entitled to. The *Journal* like other printing should go to the lowest and best bidder.

Defeated Jobs of the Credit Mobilier Congress.

In order to give an idea of the magnitude of the plunder involved in the schemes of the lobby, which have been defeated in the late Congress, Senator Chandler has employed some of his leisure moments to make out the following list of attempted steals:

Soldiers' Bounty bill	$400,000,000
Agricultural Lands bill	90,000,000
Cotton tax refunding	72,000,000
Compound interest to States	32,000,000
Australian subsidy	5,000,000
Oriental subsidy	13,000,000
Shipyard subsidy	6,000,000
Other subsidies	5,000,000
The two per cent job	1,500,000
Total	$64,500,000

The Soldiers' Bounty bill and the Agricultural Lands bill were passed by the House, but squelched by the Senate. The War Senator from Michigan has helped to defeat them, besides having been mainly instrumental in routing the Australian subsidy lobby. The Treasury has had a narrow escape of several of these plundering schemes. Taking into account the stupendous jobs that have been carried through with the aid of an unscrupulous lobby, plain folks may well stand agast at the costliness of the luxury called Congressional legislation.

THE new Mint and Coinage bil which passed Congress a few weeks since materially affects every one who is at all interested in the gold and silver productions of the United States. The new law completely changes the silver coinage from the 1st of April next, and some idea of its importance may be obtained by a glance at the statistics, which show that about thirty million dollars in silver is annually produced in the country and exported. The law is designed to give an impetus to silver production in the far West, and if possible to put American coin on an equality with others in the European market. The new dollar is to be 900 fine, to weigh 420 grains, and will therefore be worth more than the gold dollar, two cents more than the silver dollar, and one cent more than the Mexican dollar. The trade dollar will have the weight and fineness stamped upon it, and will be much superior in style and workmanship to that of the Mexican, which is now preferred before the American both in Europe and Asia. The new dollar will command a price of about one hundred and eight cents in gold, and when it is considered that our miners have hitherto had to sell their bullion to England at a discount on its real value, it will be seen that after all expenses are paid they will make an advance of at least four per cent. on their silver by supplying China with trade dollars. The new law also makes a move toward a universal system of coins and weights by adopting the French standard of weights for all silver coins less than one dollar. The weight of two half dollars is given at twenty-five grammes, equal to a five franc piece, and an increase of about half per cent. Another improvement is the reduction of the Mint rate for gold coinage from one-half to one-fifth per cent, the rate now charged in France. The law also creates a new office, that of Director of all the Mints and Assay Offices, with headquarters in Washington.

A LIVELY struggle is now going on in Illinois between the people and the railroad companies, because of the alleged unjust discriminations in railway freights, notwithstanding the law of the State which is designed to protect the public against them. A case has recently been brought before the Supreme Court, in which a railway company was sued for a violation of the law in charging $5 65 per thousand feet for carrying lumber 110 miles in one direction, and only $5 for carrying it 126 miles in another direction. The Judge in his decision asserted that the Legislature had a perfect right to prevent any unjust discrimination in the carrying of freights, but that the law of the State contained a fatal error, inasmuch as while its title declares it to be an act to prevent unjust discrimination, thereby recognizing that there is such a thing as a discrimination which is not unjust, it proceeds to declare in its articles that there shall be no discrimination at all. The Judge also took occasion to state that competition would not induce railroad companies to maintain permanently a losing rate of freights, and that in the absence of special reasons to the contrary, the rate which is determined by competition should be held to be a reasonable one. It will be seen that this decision fully sustains the right of a Legislature to regulate the rates of charges for railroad transportation within the limits of a State.

IN declining the Presidency of the Ohio State Agricultural Society, which had been tendered him, ex-Senator PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, merely said: "I do not feel at present like taking upon myself so great a task." In referring to the matter in their report, the Trustees says: "The Presidency of our institution was first offered to a distinguished citizen of Ohio, and afterwards to a gentleman from another State, of scholarly attainments, large experience in education and the conduct of public affairs, and of the most undeniable qualifications for the place, with an unblemished reputation, and a character for integrity and honor as fair and pure as that of any man in the Union, *so far as was known at the time the Board offered him the position. Since then, however, circumstances rendered his appointment impolitic and improper.*"

THE *World* makes the following comment upon the salary question:

In our opinion, neither the instructed judgment of the publicist, nor the trained perception of a lawyer, nor a fine sense of personal honor, could or should have tolerated the vote of a single Representative in the Forty-Second Congress to increase his own pay, nor the vote of a member of the Forty second Congress re-elected to the Forty-third Congress to increase his own pay in the Forty-third Congress, nor the signature of General Grant to the bill increasing by $100,000 the salary of his successor, knowing that successor to be himself.

General Grant might have vetoed the bill, and if two-thirds of Congress had passed it over his veto, he would have received his increased salary of $100,000 without the use of his official power to procure it for himself. Or he might at least have intimated to his friends in the House that the increase of his salary should be voted more than ten day before adjournment, so as to become law by lapse of time without a signature advancing his private interest. If not the very letter, at least the *reason* of the prohibition in the Constitution which says that the President's compensation "shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected," was violated by President Grant when he signed a bill effecting his personal emolument. An earlier vote, a veto, a withholding of his signature—either would have rescued the President from this personal dishonor. But as avarice is the President's foible, so personal honor is not his forte.

The New Castle *Gazette and Democrat* announces that it will soon commence the publication of a series of articles, being the history of the society known as the Ancient Order of United Workmen, from the pen of JOSEPH M. M'NAIR, P. G. M. W. Those desiring to secure it should address the publisher, W. S. BLACK, New Castle, Pa.

THE Washington *Chronicle*, administration, does not accept COLFAX'S South Bend speech as satisfactory, and says that he could have avoided all his troubles by telling the truth from the start. It comments severely on his first concealments of the NESBITT contracts. If anything were needed to further convict COLFAX, it would be the fact that another letter has been discovered in the postoffice department from him urging that the stamp contract be continued in NESBITT'S hands, and yet he positively swore on February 19, that he had never rendered any such service, directly or indirectly, to the NESBITTS. There are now on file in the department two letters and one argument from COLFAX, asking that the contract be continued, and protesting against a reduction of its rates. All this is subsequent to the $4,000 which NESBITT had paid COLFAX.

THE fact that Gen. BUTLER'S "salary grab" was fastened on an appropriation bill is quoted as a sufficient reason why it could not be killed by a veto from the President. But the Springfield *Republican* tentatively puts out the theory that the President might have very effectively spoiled Gen. BUTLER'S little game. As thus:

SOME of the papers are trying to make the Hon. JOHN J. PATTERSON of South Carolina, who has lately bought into the United States Senate, unhappy, by twitting him with paying $80,000 for his seat when DOCKERY of Florida got in for $800

OBITUARY.

Bishop McIlvaine.

The veteran Bishop of Ohio, Charles Pettit McIlvaine, whose name has been mentioned so often in connection with the affairs of the Episcopal Church in this country, has just died in Florence, Italy. He was an extreme Low Churchman, and thus opposed in views of both doctrines and ritual to the majority of Episcopal bishops. Among his followers, and especially among the people of his own diocese, he was greatly beloved and reverenced. He was in his seventy-sixth year, and for some time his failing health had rendered an assistant in his ecclesiastical duties necessary, notwithstanding which his death has a sufficient degree of suddenness to cause a shock to the minds of his many friends and his family. He was born in Burlington, N. J., January 18, 1798. He graduated in 1816 at Princeton, was admitted to deacon's orders July 14, 1820, by Bishop White, and having labored in Christ Church, Georgetown, Md., he received two years later, priest's orders from Bishop Kemp, of Maryland. In 1825 he became Professor of Ethics and Chaplain at the West Point Military Academy. In 1827 he became rector of St. Ann's Church Brooklyn, where he remained until 1830. He was consecreated Bishop of Ohio October 31 1832. Bishop McIlvaine was a large contributor to theological literature. His "Lecturers on Evidences of Christiany," delivered in the New York University in 1831, were published by the request of the Council, and have gone through thirty five editions. At the early period of the controversy arising out of the Oxford tracts appeared his "Oxford Divinity Compared with that of the Romish and Anglican Church" In 1854 he published a volume of sermons, entitled "The Truth and the Life." In 1853 the degree of D. D. I. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, and in 1858 that of LL. D. by the University of Cambridge.

Bishop McIlvaine, it will be remembered was sent abroad in an unofficial capacity by President Lincoln during the earlier stages of the rebellion with a view of impressing English sentiment as much as possible in favor of the Union, and to his silent but effective influence there, it is said, the happiest results are due.

A DISCOVERY!

Our Course on Local Option as Viewed by a Radical Organ.

We can afford to print the following from the Harrisburg *State Journal*, without comment:

But the coolest piece of impudence in this respect we have yet seen, is the course being pursued by certain Democratic organs on the subject of Local Option. The controllers of these journals had concluded that the supplement of the Local Option law would not be passed, and therefore they advocated it, hoping for its defeat and the while, that they might be able to reproach the Republican majorities in both branches of the Legislature with the fact. But hypocrisy is always uncertain of success. It failed in this instance because popular opinion and demand were too strong to be disregarded by the Legislature. Nevertheless; the Democracy did not give up—particularly such keenly insidious sheets as the Pittsburgh Post which has repeatedly informed its readers how and when Governor Hartranft signed the supplemental Local Option bill—how long after it was passed he put his signature to it—and how promptly the signing was done. This is all iterated and reiterated for effect. There is a large liquor interest at Pittsburgh which THE POST desires to incense against the Republican party. If it can do this that answers the object of all its labors. The evil may be elevated and the good humiliated, so that a chance is afforded to make capital for the Democratic party. This is sound Democratic doctrine and practice. But it is a double dealing which will not win.

A New York medicus, Dr. Hammond thinks George Francis Train is insane.

The argument of the Stokes appeal will be heard in the General Term of the Supreme Court April 22d.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has rejected the Woman's Suffrage resolution by a vote of 142 to 83.

The various Republican State Associations have completed their arrangements for the grand National Union Ball, at the inauguration building in Washington on the 25th inst.

The steamship Niagara, which left New York on February 22, for Bermuda, now one week overdue at that port, has been heard from, though no great apprehensions as to her safety exist.

Ketdama, a Japanese law student in Washington, has been elected to Deacon Orders by the Baltimore Methodist Conference, and admitted to full connection. He will soon return to Japan.

The Prince Edwards' Island Legislature has been dissolved, and a new election will be held April 2d. The question to be submitted is the acceptance or rejection of a union proposed by the Dominion Government to the Prince Edward Island delegates at Ottawa.

A BABY INTERVIEWED.

TO A LITTLE ONE, JUST A WEEK OLD.

Only a baby, 'thout any hair,
'Cept just a little fuzz here and there.

Only a baby, name you have none;
Barefooted and dimpled, sweet little one.

Only a baby, teeth none at all;
What are you good for, only to squall?

Only a baby, just a week old;
What are you here for, you little scold?

BABY'S REPLY.

Only a baby! what should I be?
Lots o'big folks has been little like me.

'Aint dot any hair! 'es I have too;
'Spose'n I haven't, dess it tood grow.

Not any teeth—wouldn't have one;
Don't det my dinner by gnawing a bone.

What am I here for? 'at pretty mean;
Who's dot a better right, 't ever you seen?

What am I doot for? did you say,
Eber so many good things, every day.

Tourse I squall sometimes, sometimes I bawl,
Zey dassant spant me, 'cause I'se so small.

Only a baby, 'es sir, 'at's so;
'N if you only could, you'd be one too."

'At's all I have to say; you're most too old,
Dess I det into bed, toe's dettin' cold.

MARRIAGE IN CHINA.

Lecture by a Chinaman.

[Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

The large audience that assembled at the vestry of the State Street Baptist Church to listen to Mr. Laisun, last evening, gave evidence of great interest in the subject of his lecture. The speaker had come from the East, he said, but not from the land of philosophy, and therefore would promise his audience nothing profound. Indeed, the theory that prevails in China respecting the organ from which our wisdom or knowledge comes is very different from the one that Americans hold. The latter locate the mind in the brain, while we suppose it to be in the stomach. This may be because the two countries are bound to hold contrary views. It would probably take me about three months to tell you all about the customs and manners of the country from which I came, so I will continue myself to one subject,—the Chinese marriage ceremony.

The young man who wants to marry, but is bashful, had better go to China. There the work will all be done for him by a go-between. A professional match-maker will manage the entire negotiation for $10 or $20. But the ladies would find it unpleasant there, for they would have no voice in the matter. When a son is approaching manhood—say at an age of 16 or 18—his parents begin to look up a suitable person to become his wife. The services of a match-maker are secured, and she (for a person of this profession is almost invariably a woman) recommends some maiden as a fitting person. She dilates on the charms and excellences of the girl, describes her feet, 2½ inches long, and her delicate hands, and, in general, makes her appear as well as possible. The mother, after consulting the almanac and selecting a lucky day, mounts her sedan chair and goes to the house of the young lady, some intimations of her visit having been previously sent. She is received by servants in a sitting-hall, where she smokes her pipe, if she chances to be a user of the weed. A cup of tea is brought, and she is always expected to take at least a sip of it. The maiden, when presented, is the object of the closest scrutiny, which, however, always ends in compliments upon her feet, hands and other members. The finger-nails are important as beautiful features. They are often three inches in length; frequently, too, they are plated with gold or silver, both for purposes of adornment and to prevent them from being broken.

The mother obtains a history of the young lady's life writes out the horoscope of her son, and both accounts are placed before the household god. Not unfrequently she consults a soothsayer who is familiar with the science of astrology. The signs of the zodiac are represented in China by animals, not the same ones, however, that we use. If one of the prospective parties to the contract is born under the sign of the tiger, and the other under that of the rat, the mother in great consternation suggests that the tiger may eat up the rat, and there will be a fuss in the family; but the soothsayer is paid for doing his work, and he usually contrives to explain away the unpropitious signs, and gets his fee of 50 cents or less. So far, so good. The youth sends a beautiful present to the damsel, accompanied by a slip of paper bearing simply a word which means "beseech." The maid, in turn, makes him the recipient of a gift, and sends with it the expression "I grant." Up to this time, the work is merely preliminary. The parties, who very likely have never seen each other, may have to wait years for the consummation of their happiness. Sometimes betrothals are made before the birth of the persons. If both the expected children are males, or both females—why, then the wedding never comes off. Just before the time set apart for a wedding-ceremony, a grand house-cleaning takes place. A great deal of money is spent on preparations; it cost the Chinese a round sum to marry or to die.

A part of the preparatory ceremony is the assembling at the house of the betrothed maiden, of her intimate friends, who bewail her approaching departure into matrimony. The bride usually goes to the home of the groom. She is followed by a long procession, that marches to the sound of drums, tom-toms, and other musical instruments. The expenses of such a progress often amounts to $30,000 or $40,000. The bride's face is concealed by a red veil; and the whole procession is decked with red, for this color is symbolic of chastity. A lantern carried aloft bears the names, for example, of Ching and Chang, and indicates that Mr. Ching is about to marry Miss Chang. Anybody, even the highest official, who meets the procession, must turn out and let it pass. The bride, the groom, and their friends meet around an altar erected at the house which they have now reached. On such an occasion as this alone can anybody, except the Emperor, worship God directly. Him they adore around the altar by kneeling three times and knocking their heads nine times against the floor. After that they worship the ancestors. Then the bride and groom go to a table, where a cup of wine is set before each, the cups being united by a cord. Here the happy man lifts the veil (he alone has the power to do it) and looks upon his lady for the first time. But it is a long while before the relations of man and wife become intimate. They take no bridal tour, have no honeymoon; and the woman affects great shyness toward her lord. Such a ceremony as this, said the speaker, seems very strange to Americans, but it is justifiable, and even necessary, in the present semi-civilized condition of China. The rules of society keep men and women widely separated. But though concubinage prevails widely in China, chastity is a prominent virtue of the women of that country; and, on the whole, the marriage system of China is preferable to that of France and Austria.

New Fabrics.

Sicilienne, according to Leslie's Lady's Journal, is a material which, in general appearance, very strikingly resembles Irish poplin, but being of soft woolen woof, under the finest silk warp, is lighter, more flexible, and drapes more gracefully. The latest style of Sicilienne is in satin stripes, of self-color, and this will be popular for over-dresses. The silks alluded to are of a lighter quality than the grosgrain; they come in all the soft colors and shades now given to silks and other dress fabrics, are from twenty to twenty-four inches in width, and sell at from $2 to $2 50 per yard. New silks of the finest quality will very soon be opened to inspection. For the pardessus, for the toilet above the medium grade, crepe de Chine will continue in favor; and indeed almost any soft, clinging material, which yields readily to folding and looping is, by the most fashionable, preferred to silk—the complete costume of the latter, however, being generally dictated by economy and convenience.

A dress very lately from Paris had a skirt of a shade which approached Norvege, or Norway gray, with a polonaise of a very light grayish-green satin-striped Sicilienne. The dress was for the promenade, and very slightly *en train*. The skirt was trimmed with narrow bias flounces of the Sicilienne, the flounces being finished with a bias fold set on with a piping of the silk. The uppermost flounce had for a heading a drapery puffing, and at the sides were handsome bows, with ends of the Sicilienne cut bias and finished with a fold and piping. The polonaise was trimmed up the front with wide bias folds alternately of the Sicilienne and the silk, with fancy silk buttons more than an inch in diameter fastening it up; at the back there was but one complete width, and the general effect given more that of one end of an immensely wide side-sash than a skirt. The looping was novel and extremely graceful, and the neck of the garment was finished with a narrow, round collar. The small flowing-sleeves were trimmed with alternate flounces of the different fabrics used in the costume, set on very slightly full. In addition, this costume was finished with a cape or scarf Dolman, trimmed with twisted silk fringe of the two colors in the dress.

An Optical Delusion.

A very humorous event occurred on Main street, Saturday afternoon. A flock of sheep were going along the street in one direction, and a drove of cattle in another. The latter so disconcerted the former, as to drive them in every direction. This disturbance greatly aroused the combative propensities of a sturdy ram that had strayed on to the side-walk, and had his attention momentarily attracted by certain varieties in the windows, at which we may suppose he looked very sleepily. Passing by a glass door, he espied his own reflection in the glass, and not being well posted in optics, he imagined that some other rascally ram had placed himself there in a belligerent attitude. This was too much for his proud and resentful spirit, and collecting all his physical force he made a desperate leap with the intention of butting out the brains of his antagonist. He dashed through the glass at one bound as easily as a circus equestrian could jump through the silk paper that covers the space enclosed by the circumference of a hoop, and alighted in the store, the glass offering no resistance to his hardy head.

We leave the reader to imagine how the parties within were surprised at the abrupt arrival of such a strange customer. But the people outside were at first not less surprised to conceive the cause that prompted the animal to perform such a gymnastic feat, without any apparent provocation.—[Lexington Press.

A Case of Conscience.

A noteworthy case of conscience and infirmity, was noticed a day or two since at Concord, N. H. A man called at the hardware store of Mr. Moore and told him that he wished to refund the value of articles which from time to time he had stolen from him; the thought of his crime had weighed so heavily on his conscience that he had long been unable to eat or sleep, and now he wished to make restitution. He then handed Mr. Moore $10 and departed. Next he went to the store of Messrs. Warde, Humphrey & Dodge, and calling Mr. Humphrey aside took from his pocket a number of bright, new chisels, saying that he had stolen them from the store. He also wished the proprietor to accept money, but it was refused. Afterward he went to Mr. D. L. Guernsey's book store and owned that he had taken property thence amounting in value to $5 or $6, which he thereupon repaid. To all these gentlemen he confessed that he had struggled hard against his propensity to steal, but had hitherto been unable to overcome or confess it, and that his life had been one of complete misery, although no one had ever suspected him of dishonesty.

"Swell Party."

Gath of the Chicago Tribune tells of a swell party given in Washington at a public hall, instead of a private house, because it was to be such a stunning affair that no house could hold the guests, and the same edifice was leased which the British Minister used to give a banquet to the Prince Wales. Probably 500 persons went to this public hall, and the dressing was the most gorgeous and extravagant ever seen in this city, and probably New York, at the Purim or the Charity ball, never developed finer silks, laces, and jewels. A magnificent supper was spread; the music was the best that could be afforded; so much nakedness was probably never revealed in Washington; and all this was to introduce a fair young girl into society. The party in question was given on the proceeds of the sale of a celebrated silver mine to certain Englismen,—the sale encouraged by the American Minister to England. No comment is needed upon this matter; but simple-minded and thoughtful people must see a certain connection between extravagance like this and the corruption which is seriously threatening the stability of our institutions.

A CLEVER old dwarf has been arrested in Rome for having under his charge a gang of thieves numbering upwards of one hundred. He has been in the habit of teaching his followers the rudiments of their profession, some of them being assigned to the portmanteau, others to the watch, umbrella, handkerchief and purse lines of business, while others were in the habit of undertaking more desperate enterprises. This person is now in custody, and it is thought that his arrest will be followed by that of various members of his collection, of whom he seems to have been very proud and fond.

COMIC ODE TO SPRING.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

[The following composition from the inimitable humorist is just now very seasonable:]

"Hamlet,—The air bites shrewdly—it is very cold
Horatio.—It is, a nipping, and an eager air"

"Come gentle Spring! *ethereal* mildness come!"
Oh! Thomson, void of rhyme, as well as reason
How could'st thou thus poor human nature *hum*,
There's no such season.

The Spring! I shrink and shudder at the name!
For why?—I feel her breath a bitter blighter!
And suffers from her blows as if they came,—
From Spring the Fighter.

Her praises then, let hardy poets sing,
And be her tuneful laureates and upholders,
Those do not feel as if they had a *Spring*
Poured down their shoulders.

Let others eulogize her floral shows;
From me they cannot win a single stanza
I know her blossoms are in full blow, and so's
The Influenza.

Her cowslips, stocks, and lilies of the vale,
Her honey-blossoms, that you hear the bees at,
Her daisies, daffodils and primrose pale,
Are things I sneeze at!

Smitten by breezes from the land of plague,
To me all vernal luxuries are fables,
O! where's the Spring in a rheumatic leg
Stiff as a table's?

In short all panegyrics lie,
In fulsome odes too many to be cited,
The gentle Spring is "all in my eye"
And that is blighted.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

A New York Lady Enamored of a Celestial in San Francisco—A Very Dark Cloud in the Social Atmosphere in Consequence.

During the recent season of Celestial festivities many Americans availed themselves of invitations to visit leading Chinese houses of the city and partake of the hospitalities of the inmates; the principle cause being a desire to witness the curious customs of the Orient. Among the Caucasian ladies who were the guests of the Chinese was a belle of New York, a young lady of rare beauty and intelligence, combined with keen wit and a thorough mastery of the graces of the drawing-room, and, above all, possessed of fascinating ability and benevolence. She has alleviated suffering in numerous indigent families of Gotham, and is held in grateful remembrance by numerous proteges in Mission school; and in the higher circles she has moved with equal potency. She eluded all the blandishments of New York gentlemen, and mingled among the social lights of San Francisco with similar effect. She came here to avoid the rigors of an Eastern winter and to visit friends of her youth; and, until her visit to the Chinese quarters, was happy and contented even as the gayest of the gay.

In the accountant of a large tea store she met, as she thought, her fate, and at once fell in love with him. He is an intelligent Celestial, of a graceful figure and manly bearing, taller than the average of his countrymen, and apparently about 26 years of age. His complexion is fresh, clear and nearly white, his cheeks showing just a flush of the ruddy tint of the pippin, and his teeth seem very pearls. She was first attracted toward him by the rapidity with which he figured through the aid of his button-rack, and, after an introduction, was captivated by the charms of his conversation, and especially his analysis of Confucian lore. The young accountant was also smitten by Cupid's dart, and by his delicate attentions in vogue in polite life allowed the fair inamorata to see that he was willing to be a captive. After the young lady had returned here with her friends she remarked that the Celestial clerk was the nicest gentlemen she had ever met. No one thought strangely of this remark, and no special attention was paid to it.

But as time passed away, and the young lady continued to praise the Celestial, and there was an increase, rather than an abatement of her regard for him, her San Francisco friends called her to account, and endeavored to change her taste. All remonstrance failed to wean her affection from the Celestial, and the case each day assumed a more hopeless feature. The abnormal affection intensified and seemed incurable, and an estrangement between herself and friends occurred on this account, and there was a social earthquake in the house where she figured as a guest. Her friends were finally compelled to hasten her return eastward, to avert an alliance that would have rent the atmosphere of social property like a thunderbolt.—[San Fran. Bulletin.

Unexplored Lands.

The Academy, London, gives us some interesting details upon the unknown regions of the globe. These regions are mainly four: the Antarctic region, the extent of which is about seventy-five times that of Great Britain; the Arctic region, Central Africa and Western Australia. That which lies round the South Pole is almost coterminous with the Antarctic circle, and can be traced out by the furthest points reached by the voyagers Cook, Bellinghausen, Weddell, Biscoe, Kemp, Balleny, D'Urville, Wilkes, Ross and Moore from 1772 to 1845. That part of its boundary of barrier ice which lies nearest the South Pole in latitude 78° 10 south of New Zealand, was attained by Ross in February, 1842. The unknown region of the Arctic pole is also more or less circular in form, except where it stretches southward to the vast inland ice fields of Greenland. In the long list of "furthest points," which constitute its margin, the inroads made on the previously unknown by Gillis, Wrangell, Parry, Collinson, McClintock, Kane, Rogers, Hayes, Payor and Mack from 1707 till 1871 remain perhaps the most notable. No one has as yet approached nearer the North Pole than Parry, who reached the latitude of 81° 45′ over ice, to northward of Spitzbergen in July of 1827. The unexplored African area of tropical forests and great population, the most interesting of all, because it is the most promising in useful results, stretches from the furthest points explored by the Portuguese travelers of 1806, of the Hungarian Ladislaus Magyar in 1850, and of Livingstone in later years, on the South, to the points nearest the equator reaching by Barth in 1855 on the North. Eastward its outline is given by points on the routes of Speke in 1862, Baker in 1864, Schweinfurth in 1870 and Livingstone in 1870-1872. On the West the limits of unknown Africa approach very closely to the coast, and, near the equator, have only been driven inland at the extremities of Du Chaillu's journeys of 1866 and 1865, and by the the high point on the Ogowai River attained by Walker in 1866. The settled parts of the coastland of Angola gave the boundary on the southwest. If it be successful, the "Livingstone-Congo" expedition, under Lieutenant Grandy, will penetrate to the very heart of the unknown space. In Australia the great unknown desert lies west of the track explored from south to north by Stuart in 1861-2 which now marks the line of telegraphic communication across the continent. On the south it extends almost to the steep shores of the great Australian Bight: on the north, the greatest inroad on its domain was made by A. C. Gregory in 1856; westward its outline is formed by the turning points of the journeys made by Roe, A. C. Gregory, Austin and Forrest from 1846 to the present time. The areas of these unknown regions are approximately as follows;

	Square miles.
South Polar area	6,800,800
North Polar area	2,900,000
Central African area	1,050,000
Australian area	850,000

THE FASHIONS.

SPRING MANTILLAS.

Old-time mantillas, with new and stylish accessories, are the wraps for spring and summer. The material is black cashmere—black silk wraps are passee; the trimmings are yak lace, blas silk and moire bands, bows, belts, and sashes of watered ribbons, with buckles, buttons, and chatelaines of old silver, steel or jet. The stylish shapes have talma backs, usually belted underneath, with long square mantilla fronts, or else straight scarf ends crossed in fichu fashion, and fastened back on the tournure.

THE MOST ELABORATE MANTILLAS

are trimmed with fine insertion and lace, dotted with tiny jet beads; these have the long, square fronts, belted with a small bow on the left, and the back is trimmed with lace in jabots, or arranged to give the effect of a Watteau. A simple stylish round mantle of cashmere, edged with lace, has a talma front, with belted back, and a lengthwise sash bow of doubled silk, fringed and held by a carved dull silver buckle; a high silk fraise edged with lace stands around the neck, and a hood fastens the front. The fichu wraps are like the scarf-mantles that were illustrated last year in the Bazar. The Verdi mantle has a talma back, pointed mantilla fronts, a high fraise, and when made of cashmere, with lace and cards for trimming, costs but $20 at wholesale houses.

SPRING SUITS, BASQUES, ETC.

French importations of French dresses arrive weekly, and give many new suggestions, though they still repeat the standard styles of basques with aprons and overskirts rivalling polonaises and single skirts. The new basques are the very perfection of corsages, and show off a fine figure to best advantage. They are of simplest possible shape, with very few seams, and without postilion pleats behind, while for trimming they are merely edged with two thick cords covered with silk. The part below the waist is sometimes cut in square lapels, and tiny pockets are put in the front squares; the seams behind open for the tournure, and two large buttons define the waist in the back. The front is plain, with a fraise or a simulated vest, or else is double-breasted and has two soft points. For such basques the sleeves are usually coat-shape, with very deep cuffs, quite plain, or else of fanciful pleating.

SILK COSTUMES.

As a model for spring suits take this of two shades of reseda silk. The skirt is the light shade, trimmed behind with five deep side pleatings alternately light and dark, while the front has one puffed and gathered flounce, and a very long apron made of three breadths of dark reseda silk, edged with lighter pleating and shaded ball fringe. The basque is dark, with light vest, long sides like a polonaise, and sash backs that cover the tournure and extend to the top pleating on the skirt.

WOOLEN SUITS.

For woolen stuffs the model is a suit of Napoleon blue challi, almost as dark as plum-color. This is contrasted with ecru challi, and is made with a belted polonaise that has great revers in front, deep hanging cuffs, and sashes of the blue material, trimmed with ecru yak lace and bias bands of ecru poplin. The skirt has a deep gathered bias flounce, with facing and folds of ecru.

COUTILLE SUITS.

Suits of the blue and white coutille in bed-tickings stripes, described by Madame Raymond, are among the importations. The fabric is not yet imported by the yard, but percales are shown in precisely the same patterns and color. These coutille suits are very simply made with a single skirt, finished by a deep bias Spanish flounce set on at the knee, and rounding slightly like a train behind. The over dress is a long loose polonaise, worn with a belt, and has a deep sailor collar. The lower part of the polonaise is closed, and it is trimmed with three horizontal ruffles that are met on the side by ruffles that extend downward from the shoulders and edge the garment.

ROUND HATS.

The round hats that city milliners are selecting for their customers are the stately Medici, the Castilian, and the slouchy artistic Rubens. They have high sloping crowns and most fanciful irregular brims. For garden, sea-side and country wear, the old-fashioned calash is revived, and called the *Incroyable*. A few of these were worn last summer at the watering-places, and excited more amusement than admiration. "The tip-tilted' Lynette is also favorably received, and the Palmetto hats made in Florida are to be introduced in Japanese shape for flats.—[Harper's Bazar.

Amateur Cooperage.

Putting a hoop on the family flour barrel is an operation that will hardly bear an encore. The woman generally attempts it before the man comes home to dinner. She sets the hoop on the end of the staves, takes a deliberate aim with the rolling pin, and then shutting both eyes brings the pin down with all the force of one arm, while the other instinctively shields her face. Then she makes a dive for the camphor and unbleached muslin, and when the man comes home she is sitting back of the stove, thinking of St. Stephen and other martyrs, while a burnt dinner and the camphor are struggling heroically for the mastery. He says if she had kept her temper she wouldn't have got hurt. And he visits the barrel himself, and puts the hoop on very carefully, and adjust it so nicely to the top of every stave that only a few smart knocks apparently are needed to bring it down right, then he langhs to himself to thiuk what a fuss his wife kicked up over a simple matter that only needed a little patience to adjust itself, and then he gets the hammer and fetches the hoop a sharp rap on the side, and the other side flies up and catches him on the bridge of the nose, filling his soul with wrath and his eyes with tears, and the next instant that barrel is flying across the room accompanied by the hammer, and another candidate for camphor, and rag is enrolled in the great army that is unceasingly marching towards the grave.—[Danbury News.

ST. PATRICK'S DREAM.

BY THOMAS D'ARCY MAGEE.

Poor is the pallet he dreams upon,
In the holy city, St Martin's of Tours;
Is it a beam of the morning sun
Flushes that face so pale and pure?
Is it the ray of a cloister lamp?
Is it some chalice jewel bright?
No! night and the cell are dim and damp—
Here is nor earthly nor astril light!

Oh, such a dream! From Foclut wood,
Near the sounding sea of an earlier day,
Ten thousand voices, well understood,
Spoke! and the sleeper heard them say:
"Hear the unborn! by the hand
Of the angel Victor—swift is he!
Oh, Patrick, far in thy Christian land,
Erin's unborn we send to thee!"

And then he dreamt that St. Victor stood
By his pallet in that cell of Tours—
And the cries were hushed in Foclut wood;
But the heavenly messenger, swift and sure,
Presents the scroll that bore their prayer,
In the speech of his exile fairly writ—
And waking, the Saint beheld it there—
And these were the words he read from it:

"Come! holy one, long pre-ordain'd,
For thee, the swans of Lir are singing:
Come! from the morning, Orient-stain'd,
Thy Mass-bell through our valley's ringing!

"Man of the hooded hosts arise!
Physician, lo! our souls lie dying—
Hear o'er the sea our piteous cries,
On thee and on our God relying!

"Come powerful youth of Silemish hill!
Come in the name and might of Rome!
Come with the psalm that charms from ill—
Cross-bearer! Christ-preparer! come."

The sleeper read: still doubts arose—
Till to Aurora's torches red
He held the scroll—repeating those
Wild suppliant words the Unborn said:

He look'd where late the angel pass'd,
Many the big drops on his brow;
His robe he girt, his staff he grasp'd,
He only said: "In God's name, Now!"

Icicles.

Icicles are a pretty paradox, formed by the process of freezing in sunshine hot enough to melt snow, blister the human skin, and even, when concentrated, to burn up the human body itself. Icicles result from the fact that air is all but completely transparent to the heat rays emitted by the sun—that is, such rays pass through the air without warming it Only the scanty fraction of rays to which air is not transparent expand their force in raising the temperature. The warm puffs of the summer breeze are not heated directly by the sun itself, but by the earth and the objects on it which the sun has previously warmed. The truth of this is sensibly felt on entering a town after sunset, from the open country, in sunshiny weather. The same difference of temperature is never felt at the close of a cloudy day. This cause is one of the reasons why the air on a mountain-top is colder than at its foot. The air on high mountains may be intensely cold, while a burning sun is overhead. The solar rays which, striking on the human skin, are almost intolerable, are incompetent to heat the air sensibly, and we have only to withdraw into perfect shade to feel the chill of the atmosphere. Snow is one of the many objects which absorb and are warmed by the solar heat. On a sunny day you may see the summits of the high Alps glistening with the water of liquefaction, while the air above and around the mountain may be many degrees below the freezing point. The same thing happens to the snow upon your house-roof. The sun plays upon it and melts it. The water trickles to the eaves and hangs in a drop. If the eaves are in the shade, or in declining sunshine, or the air intensely cold, with a brilliant sun, the drop, instead of falling, congeals. An infant icicle is formed. Other drops and driblets succeed, which both thicken it at the root and lengthen it. The drainage from the snow, after sunshine is gone, continues to produce icicles, until the flow of water is stopped by the frost. In the Alps, Dr. Tyndal tells us, when the liquefaction is copious and the cold intense, icicles grow to an enormous size. Over the edges (mostly the southern edges) of the chasms, hangs a coping of snow, and from this depend, like stalactites, rows of transparent icicles, ten, twenty, thirty feet long, constituting one of the most beautiful features of the higher crevasses. But an icicle would be incomprehensible if we did not know that the solar beams may pass through the air and still leave it in an icy temperature.—[All the Year Round.

Wisdom from Middlemarch.

Middlemarch, like all of George Eliot's works, is full of brief paragraphs connected with the story, yet conveying independent lessons of truth worthy to be remembered: For example:

"We are on a perilous margin when we begin to look passively at our own future selves; and see our own figures led with dull consent into insipid misdoing and shabby achievement."

"There is a forsaking which still sits at the same board and lies on the same couch with the forsaken soul, withering it the more by unloving proximity."

"There are natures in which, if they love us, we are conscious of having a sort of baptism and consecration; they bind us over to rectitude and purity by their pure belief above us; and our sins become the worst kind of sacrilege which tears down the invisible altar of trust."

"Who can know how much of his most inward life is made up of the thoughts he believes other men to have about him until that fabric of opinion is threatened with ruin?"

"In courtship every thing is regarded as provisional and preliminary, and the smallest sample of virtue or accomplishment is taken to guarantee delightful stores which the broad leisure of marriage will reveal. But the door-sill of marriage once crossed, expectation is concentrated on the present."

A CONWAY, (N. H.) correspondent says the winter at the White Mountains has been long and dreary. The older people say it has been the toughest here among the mountains for over a quarter of a century, and only equalled in severity by the experience of the lamented Kane in the sledge journeys among ice fields of the Arctic. In some localities in this section the thermometer has ranged for several days forty degrees below zero, and several instances are related of the freezing of springs that were never before known. The quantity of snow fallen during the winter has been almost unprecedented, and is estimated by some of the observing farmers to have been no less than one hundred and forty-four inches. There can be but little doubt of this from the fact that even now the snow is four feet and six inches on the level, and the sleighing is done on an elevation nearly equal to the top of the fences and walls.

A CONNECTICUT youth, who read in a Hartford paper of the large clerical force employed by one of the insurance companies, called at the office the other day with a young lady and politely asked to have one of the clergymen marry them.

(For the Evening Post.)

MEADOW BEAUTY.

(A flower that bears a little urn of bronze,)
As half ashamed yet wishing us to see
The Meadow Beauty stepp'th o'er the lea,
An Eastern maiden she in costume seems,
Like those who figure in Arabian dreams;
With purple turban and with jetty braid:
With gems and gold, and mantle of brocade.
Upon her head she bears a brazen urn;
Her little footsteps press the tender fern;
And as she pauses at the crystal springs,
Her joyous laughter through the forest rings;
For in the mirror of the brook she spies
An image like her own with pleased surprise;
How can she sing within a foreign land
The words the Gentiles fell to understand?
How comes the merry exile here, in truth?
Is she a sister of the gentle Ruth?
And in our meadows pausing but to glean
Some precious herb, in Judah yet unseen?
Her silent harp upon the willows hung;
The piteous song of home that she has sung;
Her rippling laughter, and her girlish glee,
Speak much of sadness and of fear to me.
And I would gladly soothe the exile's pain,
Or lead her to the Hebrew fount again.

A Queer Trick.

Our foreign exchanges say that an American adventuress, giving her name as Maria Graindorge, has been arrested in Paris on the following charge of impudent and ingenious swindling: She appeared very well dressed, and with a handsome baby in her arms, at the house of wealthy Parisians, asking to see the proprietor. As soon as she was admitted to his presence, she would rush at him exclaiming:

"Traitor! wretch! villain! have I found you at last?"

At the same time, the handsome baby, having been trained for that purpose, would extend its little arms toward the astonished gentleman, and cry:

"Papa! dear papa!"

It may be imagined that "papa" preferred to give the swindler some money, in order to make her leave the house. When she was arrested at her residence in the Rue Deviver, no fewer than seven trained babies were found in the house; also, 9,000 to 10,000 francs in money. Mlle. Graindorge, upon being closely pressed by the examining Magistrate, confessed that her real name was Oaks; that she was a native of New York, and that she had been before at the St. Lazare prison. The Paris assizes found her guilty, and she was sent for seven years to New Caledonia.

VARIETIES.

A MAN who mixes a great deal in society is said to have laughed so much in his sleeves that it is quite worn out.

IT is proposed, in Alabama, to exempt all widows from taxation whose property does not exceed $10,000 in value.

IF a woman tells more than the truth in speaking of a rival's age, she will probably make the thing even by understating her own.

"FLOATING down the sea of matrimony, by the light of the honey moon," is the way a city editor touchingly alludes to the marriage of his son.

A KENTUCKY paper contains a report of a recent wedding, in which "the bride was not particularly handsome, but her father threw in seven mules, and the husband was satisfied."

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, of New York, has submitted to the Postmaster General an elaborate report upon the local postal systems, collections and delivery, in London and Paris, with suggestions in reference to the adoption of their best features in New York.

THE British House of Commons contains 658 members, 493 from England and Wales, 60 from Scotland, and 105 from Ireland. The recent division in the House on the University bill showed that 571 members were present, 87 being absent from their seats.

THE recent tour of Ziver Bey to Egypt as the representative of the Sultan at the marriage of the members of the Khedive's family, was attended with all the pomp and circumstance of Egyptian fetes. The marriages and entertainments entailed an expense while they lasted of upward of £6,000 a day.

"I WONDER what causes the eyes of young men of the present day to be so weak?" said a young town lady to a country aunt, who was reading the "Pilgrim's Progress" in the smallest type without barneys. "My dear," was the tart reponse, "the eyes of young men are, in these days, placed in the weakest part."

A MAINE paper relates the following incident: "Willis Williams, of Islesboro,' was out on the ice, hunting sea-gulls, when an accidental discharge of his fowling-piece wounded him badly in the thigh. He smeared his dog's face with blood and told him to go home, which the animal did, and the blood alarmed the family, and they followed him to the place where the young man was lying."

HARTFORD has enjoyed seventy-eight days of continuous sleighing, and in some neighboring towns there has been uninterrupted sleighing for one hundred days. Six weeks used to be considered the maximum for winter sports in Connecticut, and the discrepancy is a fair gauge of the severity of the weather during this season. Fears of disastrous floods are entertained among the inhabitants of the Connecticut River Valley.

A FEW years since Miss Mary Wortham, an interesting scholar, who, had she lived, would have carried off the highest prize at the Wesleyan Female Institute, died, and her remains were carried home to Texas. A few days after the arrival of her body her father, Colonel Wortham, died of a broken heart, and her mother, according to a letter just received here, is lying on her dying bed.—[Staunton (Va.) Vindicator.

A WONDROUS story is related by the crew of the bark Sacramento, which arrived at New York on the 10th instant, forty days out from Pernambuco. During a heavy gale, on Feb. 21, "a ball of fire exploded in the belly of the maintopsail with a report like a rifle, scattering thousands of sparks and completely paralyzing all hands for a few moments. Within a few minutes another ball exploded in the same manner near the deck, knocking down one of the crew. No signs or marks were left by these explosions, and what they were no one on board can explain."

THE Memphis Ledger says: "Those who participated in the Mardi Gras celebration in this city did not fail to notice among the masqueraders a woman dressed as a bacchante or French goddess of liberty of the Thermidor days, who rode in an open hack, en masque, with one arm, shoulder, and breast bare, and with feet extended from the back. She was the observed of all observes during the carnival. Next day she was taken sick, and a few days since she died from the effects of the exposure, of the pneumonia. The unfortunate was a woman of the town, and in attempting to outHerod Herod, by taking advantage of the license permitted in carnival times, sacrificed her life on the altar of Momus."

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley
Pittsburgh, Saturday, Mar. 22, 187

THE raising of their salaries by the legislators of Pennsylvania is what the *Tribune* calls "imitating the thievish propensities of their brethren in Washington."

CONGRESSMEN declining to receive their unearned salaries so far are Speaker BLAINE, HOAR of Massachusetts, POTTER, ROBERTS and ELY of New York, and MERRICK of Maryland. Any more?

WE suppose the Liquor League will raise a howl against the three Republican Supreme Judges, WILLIAMS, AGNEW and MERCUR, who decided the Local Option law constitutional. They ought to be killed.

THE *Dispatch* don't believe in the "whims of the majority being made synonymous with law," on local option, but it does very well in politics and answers every purpose if against license. Whims of the majority, is good.

As Judge READ is alarmed lest his friends won't have anything to wet their whistles stronger than water, during the Centennial, he should maintain the hospitality of the city by filling his wine vaults with a variety of liquors for their comfort. There is nothing in the Local Option law forbidding a man giving his friends a drink.

"CLIFTON," telegraphs us from Waynesburg, that "the official majority in Greene county against license is thirteen hundred and fourteen, only two townships voted for license." Greene county is Democratic to the core, and last October gave Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW 1,655 majority. We hope the organs of all the decency and morality, will not quote this as additional evidence that the Democratic party is the whisky party.

YESTERDAY, according to the pre-arranged programme, was celebrated by the turn out in grand procession of all the Catholic Societies of this city and vicinity. They formed a long concourse, being about half an hour in passing a given point, and made a very attractive show. Notwithstanding the large number in the procession, it is creditable to the organizations participating in it that not a solitary case of intoxication was to be seen. We allude to this feature especially, as voluntary processions in this city are so seldom free from that discreditable accompaniment.

SINCE the Harrisburg *State Journal* charged that THE POST was endeavoring to incense the liquor interests against the Republican party, our city organs have discovered that we are trying to make political capital, or Democratic votes. Now this is wonderful, considering that we labor so hard to smash the Credit Mobilier party, and don't make any secret of it. For the life of us we cannot see why Radical organs should complain if Democrats see fit to vote to carry out the laws enacted by the Republican party, or, in other words, to give the supporters of Radicalism a taste of Radical legislation.

IT IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

If there was any one thing in particular, which gave concern to the orators and press in the service of the liquor men, it was the unconstitutionality of the Local Option law. The changes were rung in every conceiveable tone, and heart-rending appeals made to law abiding citizens not to favor any violation of that sacred instrument. These fears are now set at rest; the Supreme Court has settled the vexed question. The Local Option law has been pronounced constitutional, and explained clearly the difference between the PARKER case and the present law, which THE POST had made plain during the past six weeks over and over again.

A MANLY REPLY.

The *Leader* is not afraid to speak out in meeting concerning the liquor interests which have labored so faithfully and so persistently to defeat the Democratic party. Here is what it says:

THE POST is mistaken when it says the *Leader* has neglected to say anything "concerning a very important matter connected with the liquor interest," and that it "ignores utterly the parties who enacted the Local Option law." We have already charged it upon the Ring in power that they did virtually pledge the Republican party to the liquor interest, and that the passage of the Local Option bill was a direct violation of the promises, expressed and implied, by which the vote of the Liquor League was secured, and, through which solely, the heavy majority of Allegheny county was secured for HARTRANFT.

And we have very good reasons for stating further that some liquor sellers who profess to be Democrats, allowed themselves to be dragooned into voting for HARTRANFT and the Radical assemblymen, by threats that their license would not be renewed, provided they voted the other way. The same ring leaders who made the liquor men such fine promises take good care now, in the heat of battle, to remain a safe distance in the rear. They, like their organs, don't want to displease either liquor or temperance men.

MR. M'CORMICK ON APPORTIONMENT.

Our young man, M'CORMICK, is earning a reputation very early in life, and remarkably early in his legislative career. It is not often that a new member has the good fortune to connect his name with a bill which, if it don't make him celebrated will at the very least render him notorious throughout Pennsylvania, and may have a large tendency to lift him high in the confidence of the great men who make Congressmen—nay, even Senators. If a green young legislator still in the vealy condition, can exhibit such unusual aptitude for miserable trickery and for disregard of all the duties of his place, how valuable he will be to himself—if not to others—when experience has sharpened his wits and drugged that portion of his mental constitution which in honest men is called a conscience.

This heartfelt eulogy on Mr. M'CORMICK is simply introductory to a few comments upon the Bill he has reported in Harrisburg dividing the State into Congressional districts. This Bill is so deftly arranged as to give the Republicans eighteen members, and the Democrats nine. In order to accomplish this disgraceful fraud upon the rights of the people, half a dozen townships are severed from Bucks county and thrown into the largely Democratic district of Northampton and Lehigh, for the mere purpose of ensuring a Republican member from the rest of Bucks in connection with Montgomery: thus, in four counties polling a Democratic majority of 5000 votes, and which if neither of the counties had been dismembered would have made two Democratic districts, we have one Democratic by over 6,000, the other Republican by 1,300. Luzerne county is divided, so as to have her Democratic majority destroyed by two Radical districts. We give these as specimen bricks of this whole structure reported by Mr. M'CORMICK, we will give a few more. York, Cumberland and Adams with a population of over 150,000, people, is made a Democratic district, but in Beaver, Butler and Washington is made a Radical district with 121,000 inhabitants. The 12th Ward of the city of Scranton in the interior of Luzerne county, is included in the district composed of Monroe, Carbon and Wayne counties—being at least ten miles away from the nearest boundary of either county with which it is connected. Finally, this nice young man gives a member of Congress to each 18,600 Radical voters, while it requires 39,720 Democrats to elect one.

A man who would report such a bill, a member who would vote for it, is unworthy not only of a seat in a legislative body, but of recognition by decent people anywhere. We advise the people of the first city district to keep an eye upon their representative after the adjournment of the legislature.

It just occurs to us to say that this apportionment disgraceful as it is to its authors, is no worse than has been always made by the Republican party in Pennsylvania whenever it possessed both Houses of the legislature. People who care to remember such things, will probably bear in mind the strong appeals which were made by Radical orators in this county, urging the election of the candidates of that party, for the purpose of securing an honest apportionment. If this is Radical honesty, what on earth would they regard as its opposite?

PHILADELPHIA.

If there is a community of citizens in this broad land, the slave of corrup men, it is Philadelphia who are protected by laws, made by them and in their interest which affords the opportunity to override the ballot box, filch millions from the tax payers, until its citizens stand aghast at the mountain of debt and the iron bound circle of thieves, which encompass them. The press without exception demands relief, its people implore a repeal of the present election laws, its Senators are unanimous on the M'CLURE bill, but the members in the House, led by corrupt men, feeling their places will be filled by other and better material, resist any modification of existing laws. This should be enough to convince the members from the balance of the State, that the cause of good government demands their attention and approval. Let it not be urged that it is a matter which concerns Philadelphia alone, that it is a local question and should be referred to the delegation from that city, it is the cause of morality and pure government through an unobstructed ballot box. The fear that the united efforts of the members from the city, may be directed against measures introduced by members from other portions of the State, has too long held the legislature grasp the ui of these unscrupulous men; let them unite against Philadelphia for a short time and they will soon free themselves this tyranny. We appeal to the Democrats of the House to vote for the M'CLURE bill, which will loosen the hands of the garroters from the throats of the taxpayers of the metropolis of the State and vindicate virtue, liberty and independence.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE, GOV. NOYES of Ohio, Hon. GERRIT SMITH, and Mr. JOHN G. WHITTIER, are among the writers of letters urging the expunging of the resolutions censuring Senator SUMNER, passed by the Massachusetts Legislature.

CONGRESS PAY.

There are 366 members of the two Houses of Congress who are now paid $2 820,000 for their valuable services The effort last session was to make it $3,760,000, but the affair was compromised by the old-fashioned way of "splitting the difference" between that sum and the old pay of $1,870,000, by adding enough to bring it up to the first named amount. Some of these high-priced gentlemen complain that it ought to have been as high as the highest sum named above, and express the idea that double that amount would be about the proper thing. They allege that a member should take his family with him to Washington, and that a bed-room and parlor with boarding cannot be obtained for less than $15 per day. A western paper thinks it would be well for the government to build a large Hotel at Washington with room for each member, allowing an average of four to each family. It estimates the cost of the building at about one half the yearly pay of the members. In the basement there could be a restaurant at which meals could be furnished at fair prices, or sent to the family rooms at a slightly increased price. All this could be done at a yearly cost of $1,500,000, and each member could be paid $1,000 for spending money each session.

Really, when only a few years since they raised their salaries from $8 per day to $5,000 per session, and now to $7,500, and many talk of making it $10,000, it is time to see whether the treasury cannot be protected from the inroads of these loyal and patriotic gentlemen, not one in ten of whom ever earned half as much as the old salary, before they assumed their seats in Congress. Government feeds, clothes, and lodges the Cadets at Annapolis and West Point, why not try it on the Congressmen at Washington?

OPPOSED TO REFORM.

Whenever the Constitutional Convention ventures to suggest a remedy for depravity in politics, and attempts to surround the ballot box with additional safeguards, the *Commercial* in this city is the only paper in the State, which aspires to the bad eminence of carping opposition, and flings itself with vehemence against a similar proposition in the Legislature. Why this is so, is not unaccountable to those conversant with the internal machinery of the vast ring now dominating the State government. Its very existence depends upon the present order of things, any change which will permit a free and unobstructed vote of the people, would tear away the veil which hides its depravity and expose its members to the scorn and contempt of honest men. The audacity which prompts the present owners of the *Commercial*, the leading spirits of the Republican party, to justify the existing and confessed abuses in Philadelphia, for instances, is something to admire, standing as it does, among the press, solitary and alone.

The rank and file of the party do not want power, if it has to be obtained through fraud, if they were but permitted to see the iniquities practiced upon the ballot box in that city, they would toss these leaders into obscurity, and well they know it. They do not desire reform, and of all reforms they most dread that, by which the honest vote of State shall determine results.

A BAD MEMORY.

WE had so accustomed ourselves to see our lawyers and judges zealously guarding and repelling any assaults on the written Constitution, that we felt morally certain the passions and prejudices of the people would not enter into or have anything to do with the deliberations of our Court of last resort. —*Dispatch.*

Come now, you forget. Don't you remember that you endorsed the plank in the platform adopted at Williamsport, Pa., by the Republican Convention that nominated Judge WILLIAMS, the first time he ran for Supreme Judge, that the decisions of the Supreme Court "should be rendered in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of the people?" That was the doctrine of the Pennsylvania Republicans at that time, and to the best of our knowledge it has never been changed. Now, if the decision of Judge AGNEW on the constitutionality of the Local Option law, which has been concurred in by Judges WILLIAMS and MERCUR, all Republicans, is in harmony with the majority, what does our neighbor propose to do about it? Does it repudiate the platform of its party?

EASILY DISPOSED OF.

THIS is in exact pursuance with THE POST'S design to make political capital out of the Local Option issue.—*Dispatch.*

To demonstrate how remarkably thin all this is, it needs only to be remembered that the Republican House passed the Local Option bill and it refused to give the liquor men one year in which to close up their business, provided anti-license prevailed. A Republican Senate concurred in the action of the House. A Republican Governor endorsed the action of both and signed the bill, and now three Republican Judges, a majority of the Supreme Court, decide the law to be Constitutional. Now if any political capital has been made out of this business who has done it? The Democratic party had not the power, no matter how much disposed it might have been that way, to enact the Local Option law. Try again.

THE LITTLE JOKER.

Justice REED'S dissenting opinion on the Local Option, is neither learned nor dignified; he treats the subject after the style of the flippant attorney earning his fees as advocate of the liquor league. He is much concerned unless the pilgrims to the great Centennial, of nearly four years hence, will not be able to get anything stronger to drink than Schuylkill water seasoned with a lump of Knickerbocker ice. If this by any possibility could happen, it would reflect infinite credit upon the American people, and would stand out as the most marvelous exhibition the world ever witnessed. If it could be said that, of the hundreds of thousands of people who will witness that grand festival, not one drunken man was seen, the Centennial would be hallowed as an epoch in the world's history.

At best this is apologetic, and comes with exceeding bad grace from a Judge of the Court of last resort in whose presence bar room jokes should not be tolerated, much less incorporated in an opinion and published to the world. It invites disregard to the solemn decrees of the court itself and breeds contempt for decisions, which if not accepted as final, would uproot our entire theory of government.

CONSOLIDATION.

The Committee to which was referred the question of consolidation, has agreed to report the bill, allowing Allegheny City to have a separate vote upon it. This settles consolidation for the present, as the vote will be largely against it. This is treating Allegheny with more liberality than the East End or the South Side. We believe in the people having a right to determine their own destiny.

THERE is a singular proclivity for evil in the *Commercial* under its present management. It never did favor the right, but now it appears to be absolutely blatant on the side of wrong. Nor is it content to sustain frauds in the politics of its own city and county, but overflows—from a super-abundance of iniquity—into other sections. Philadelphia is now the recipient of its choicest efforts, as that ill-fated city was last fall of the choicest efforts of its editor and proprietors; one of whom, it will be recollected, prophesied the amount of HARTRANFT'S majority. Naturally enough the *Commercial* prefers that the men who have to do with the receiving and counting of votes in that unfortunate town should all be Republicans, for the presence of even one Democrat in the election board of a solitary district, would so far prevent the "fixing up of things" after the close of the polls. With a depth of ignorance or a brassiness of impudence unparalleled, it asserts that the division of election officers between the political parties, is a novelty in Pennsylvania, where it has existed, everywhere but in Philadelphia, since 1838.

THE Act of July 17, 1862, provides that any officer or agent of the United States receiving public money shall render monthly accounts to the Treasury Department, within ten days after the expiration of each month, and any officer neglecting to make such return shall be deemed a defaulter. This looks like a very plain sort of a law—one easily understood; and yet it has come out that none of the accounts of the warehousing department of the Custom House in New York, have been rendered at the Treasury department for the last year! On the first day of July 1870, there was due to the government on this account $21,962,440. The last account settled was for June 1871. It is a pertinent question to ask why the defaulting officer has not been made subject—as the law provides he shall be—to all the penalties prescribed by the 16th section of the Act of August 6, 1862, providing for the safe-keeping of the public money? In these halcyon days of progress and Radical rule a default for over twenty millions is a mere *bagatelle*; and yet old men will remember how deeply mortified were all the supporters of Mr. ADAMS, when in the spring of 1829, JACKSON'S Fourth Auditor KENDALL discovered that his predecessor, poor Dr. WATKINS was deficient in his accounts in the sum of $4,500; and all who remember the history of that period will remember how severely that unfortunate man was punished. But we have got along to other times and other rules of action. Honesty was the rule in those days—now it seems to be the exception.

THE case of the Commonwealth vs. TAYLOR, a reporter for the *Press*, for libel, first revealed to Philadelphians tions how the present law of libel might be made to work great injustice to the Press. In other portions of the State where the people were not so enlightened or fair, this injustice has been the rule, and whenever an editor found himself a defendant in a criminal prosecution, he was never permitted to offer the truth in evidence, and stood in a worse position than a horse thief or a murderer. We are glad to see our friend of the *Age* offer the necessary amendment, which we hope to see the Convention adopt:

"In prosecutions, civil or criminal, for the publication of papers investigating the conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, there shall be no presumption of malice, and the information on which the publication was based may be given in evidence to the jury."

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the *Gazette* says:

In regard to a modification of the Philadelphia election laws, it may be said that the subject is well understood by the members of the Legislature from the outside districts, and the sentiment, irrespective of party, is that they should be reformed. The particular measure pressed by Colonel McClure, and generally indorsed by the press and citizens of Philadelphia, is considered fair and impartial, except in the appointment of the Commissioners, as of the three named two are considered opponents of the Republican party—one a "Liberal" so called, and the other a Democrat. The bill with some modifications is likely to pass the Senate, but there is not much hope for it in the House, although it would probably receive the vote of a majority of the representatives. The peculiar usages of that branch will enable the Speaker to send the bill to the Committee on Municipal Corporations, controlled by the worst type of Philadelphia officials; it will be reported on negatively by that committee, and then it will take a two-thirds vote to consider it. This it will not receive, and hence it is almost a certainty the bill will fail in the House. The political consequences in Philadelphia of its defeat may be serious, for the subject has been so much agitated there that a public sentiment has been created that it will be dangerous for the Republicans to ignore. This is the view of the more outspoken of the members belonging to that party. Of course the select few who profit by the existing election machinery pooh-pooh all this as the growling of politics, soreheads and malcontents.

THE announcement has recently been made that a Philadelphia manufacturer is preparing a plan for a column one thousand feet high, to be constructed entirely of iron, in open work, from the summit of which the grounds of the Centennial exposition are to be illuminated by means of a vast and magnificent Drummond light. It will be the loftiest structure in the world, though possessing, probably, but little architectural beauty. The tallest thing of the kind now in existence is said to be the iron open-work central spire of the cathedral in Rouen, France, and which is spoken of as a peculiarly unsightly object. It was erected a few years ago, to replace the beautiful spire destroyed many years previously by lightning; and, though the builders were determined to make it a few feet higher than the celebrated Strasburg cathedral, their work is pronounced as positively hideous as that of their predecessors was stately and superb. Probably the next highest works of man's hands, allowing St. Peter's at Rome to be unequalled, are two chimneys of chemical works in Glasgow, though each of these falls somewhat short of five hundred feet.

THE St. Louis Grain Association has shipped about twenty full cargoes of grain to Liverpool via New Orleans, of which every cargo but two arrived out in excellent condition. In leaving the above mentioned city much freight is put in a hold of a barge having a box twelve feet in height over decks in which is stored a large amount of articles. The sun's rays can therefore have no effect upon the grain stored below. Transferred in New Orleans to an ocean-going vessel, it requires only from five to ten days for the vessel to make the latitude of this port. The Missouri *Republican* says the time will come when corn and wheat will be floated from St. Paul to New Orleans down the Mississippi without transferring; and the time is not distant in the future when grain barges will receive cargoes at Omaha destined for Liverpool, with only one transfer at New Orleans.

ANOTHER of President GRANT'S peculiar letters of endorsement and congratulation is published. The circumstances of Secretary BOUTWELL'S retirement from the Treasury was so different from those of Mr. THOMAS MURPHY'S withdrawal from the Custom House, and Mr. COLFAX'S departure from public life, that the reasons for the President's writing him so cordial a letter are not quite apparent; but he shows a very warm appreciation of the retiring Secretary, and a cordial approval of the policy of the Department under his administration. The appointment of Mr. RICHARDSON is understood to mean that the Administration is committed to a continuance of Mr. BOUTWELL'S financial policy. The President, it is said, desires to have the people so accept it. Mr. RICHARDSON is the gentleman who on his own responsibility issued some five millions of currency during the ate campaign.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE Utica *Herald* learns that a conference is proposed of several members of Congress who voted against increasing heir salaries, "for uniform action which, without ostentation, shall be manly and honorable," The editor of the Utica *Herald* is Mr. ELLIS H. ROBERTS, who represents the Utica district in Congress, and undoubtedly his paper knows what it asserts. Of course, it is fair to infer that Mr. ROBERTS will join the roll of those who refuse to sanction the back-pay theft. It is to be hoped that some movement of this sort may be instituted in order to separate the sheep from the goats. The honest men in Congress should give an expression to their views which cannot be misunderstood.

JUDGE DURELL, having muzzled the voice of the New Orleans *Times*, now threatens to muzzle the *Picayune*, which papers says:

It remains to be seen whether their assault upon the independence of the *Picayune* will prove alike successful. We shall defend it with all the energy of our nature; and, with the sympathy and support of that people, in whose interests alone have we acted, we fear not the result, even though the *Times* adds its feeble influence to that of the array of advocates who have undertaken the cause of despotism.

GEN. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, the Hartford (Ct.) Congressman, is speaking brave words to his constituents. In a recent speech he said:

The gentlemen who belong to the dominant political party are digging the grave of that party. . . . . I am willing to assist at the digging and the funeral, and I don't care what party comes after it. We can't have anything worse.

OUR HARD WORKED AND POORLY PAID LEGISLATORS.

Why They Should Vote Themselves an Extra $500—Scarcity of "Rakes" This Season.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, one of the most loyal journals in the land, makes the following appeal in behalf of our self-sacrificing and patriotic lawmakers:

Doubtless some old hunks of a constituent will say that as each member was elected, and contested stoutly to be elected, upon the distinct understanding that he was to receive but one thousand dollars for the session, he ought not, now that he is elected, to vote himself an extra five hundred dollars. Other envious and ill-natured payers of taxes may go so far as to declare that such action cannot be defended by honest men, and that to take so large a sum of the people's money to put into their own pockets argues that the members of the Legislature have rather crude ideas of right as distinguished from might. There always will be detractors in the world as long as there are so many people in it, and even a Pennsylvania legislator cannot expect to escape criticism, though everybody knows he is purer than ice and whiter than snow.

These ill-conditioned objectors must not forget that our State Representatives and Senators are only following the illustrious example of the national Representatives and Senators. If Congressmen, already gorged with Credit Mobilier stock, with its 800 per centum dividends, may vote themselves five thousand dollars extra pay, why may not our legislators, who have had nothing better all winter than sewage with no dividends, vote themselves each a paltry five hundred dollars?

Their constituents ought to know that the present session has been almost barren of "rakes." At almost every previous session there have always been more or less—generally more—little jobs in which a member with an itching palm could find something. When we consider the onerous duties our legislators are called upon to discharge, no one ought to begrudge them the extra pay they propose to give themselves. The midnight oil they burn while deeply engaged in solving the mysteries of poker and keno, in order that they may intelligently frame laws against those sinful games, must be paid for; also the adulterated whisky and the flat champagne they force themselves to drink, to fit themselves for legislating on Local Option wisely and discreetly. Legislators cannot be expected to work for nothing. Besides their friends and families desire that those toil-worn Senators and Representatives may in the budding spring time return to their homes. They cannot do so unless they receive the extra pay; the one thousand dollars are gone where the tiger sports in his lair and where keno enticeth his victim, or where the smile of lovely woman is as a snare, and champagne allures with its gaseous bubbles. The members are all in pawn to their landlords and landladies, so that there is not a hotel or boarding house keeper in Harrisburg whose bowels do not already yearn for the extra pay which even now is represented on their shutters by the unpaid bills of the legislators.

Shall we deal more rigorously with our own august law makers, with the honorable men of Harrisburg, than with those of Washington? If the bigger boats can load themselves down with five thousand dollars extra pay, cannot the little ones have five hundred? Are the latter to have nothing but a copy of Purdon and Smull's Manual? Forbid the thought, every patriot.

Foster Must Hang.

The N. Y. *Herald*, speaking of this case says:

The people of New York will honor Governor Dix for the Roman firmness he has displayed in this most trying, distressing case, yet they will not withhold their pity from the unhappy man who is so soon to give up his life to the inexorable demands of justice. No heart can be so hardened as to be unmoved at the thought of a human being, in the vigor of manhood, in the full enjoyment of health and strength, going forth to meet his death upon the scaffold; looking out for the last time upon the light of day, upon the glories of sky and earth upon the living faces of his fellow creatures, in the certainty that in one moment eternal darkness will fall upon his eyes and his soul will be hurried forward on its awful journey into the presence of its Creator. No one can refuse sympathy with the innocent relatives of the criminal, who will be crushed by the weight of their heavy grief; with his loving, faithful wife, who must weep alone over her fatherless children; with his parents, who have lived an honored and useful life, and whose virtues entitled them to look for a far different fate for their offspring. Yet very few will believe that Governor Dix has committed an error in the course he has pursued, or refuse to give him credit for an earnest desire to discharge his duty faithfully, regardless of his personal feelings and despite an unusual and almost resistless pressure.

* * * * * * *

Gaffney has been hung in Buffalo; Foster is to be executed in New York. The crimes of both of these men were committed under the frenzying influence of liquor. Wild with drink and incensed by losses at gambling, Gaffney rushed upon his victim in the street and killed him. Wild with drink and incensed by a quarrel in a street car, Foster rushed upon his victim and took his life. The law is vindicated in these cases. It is shown that the murderer who, under the excitement of furious passion, kills a fellow being must pay the full penalty of his offence. It may be true that he was beyond self-control, that he pulled the trigger or struck the blow unconscious of what he was doing, that he became a murderer without premeditation—almost without thought or knowledge of the act; but he must die upon the scaffold nevertheless.

Elegant Extract.

[Harrisburg Patriot.]

Senator Harry White's speech against the Philadelphia election bill on last Wednesday evening, and in defense of his party against the many charges of corruption, was one of that gentleman's ablest efforts. Not having room for the whole of it, we give the following brief extract as furnished by a special reporter:

"The peopawhl of Pennsylvanieawh; our great countrieee; the great republican partieee of Philadelphieawh; the duty of the legislatieyawrh; senatawhrrs, I pawhszzz! The partieee is responsibbawhlll for this great nashawnnnl!" [Sensation.

A FRENCH commission has recently made a report, reviewing the methods employed in the manufacture of absinthe, and the great loss of life entailed by its use in France. They recommend that this article be included in the lists of poisons, and that its sale be interdicted.

LOCAL OPTION.

Three Republican Judges, Being a Majority of the Supreme Court, Declare the Law Constitutional.

(Phila. Evening Telegraph.7)

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Read, and Judges Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.

This morning Judge Agnew delivered the opinion of the majority of the court in the Local Option cases. The opinion was very long, but the following is a substantial statement of the points in the decision:—The Judge said it was an admitted cardinal principle of government that the Legislature, which is the agent of the people, cannot delegate its legislative power to any other person. But what did the Legislature in this instance do? It passed a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Twenty-second ward, and provided penalties for breach of its requirements. Thus it was a perfect law when it left the Governor's hands; the vote of the people did not make the law, did not give force to any prohibition, did not create a penalty, but simply expressed an opinion upon the law, their sentiments and wishes in regard to it.

Such a vote might be very useful in ascertaining the utility or advisability of a particular law, and when the Legislature simply calls to its aid the vote of the people to ascertain their views, it acts strictly within its proper sphere. The case of the Commonwealth vs. Parker did not decide this question, for there the law was imperfect, in that it was not mandatory until after the popular decision, but the present law was perfect when it left the legislative hands. The law did not spring from the vote, but the vote sprang from the law. To say that a law resting upon a future contingency is invalid would be to rob the Legislature of the power to act wisely and well for the best interests of people. Though the Legislature cannot delegate the power to make a law, yet it can make a law and delegate the power to ascertain some particular point upon which the action of the law itself is to depend. The Mayor and Councils have delegated to them the power of making laws and ordinances, but this was simply the power to determine what is best for the city, and the charter of the city was the law which breathed life and force into the result of their deliberations. The decisions in this State since Parker vs. The Commonwealth ruled this case. After citing numerous authorities, the opinion closed by affirming the judgment of the Court below.

DISSENTING OPINION.

Chief Justice Read and Judge Sharswood dissented from the majority opinion, and the Chief Justice read an opinion, maintaining that the power of making laws was given to the Legislature, and by express words confined to that body; the correction of hasty and unwise legislation being provided for by the vetoing power vested in the Governor; and the Legislature could no more delegate its functions than the Judiciary. This law, the Chief Justice thought, had no force or vitality until voted upon; it was enacted, not by the Legislature, but by the voters. This was permitting a portion of the citizens to inflict upon another portion uncalled for punishment and unwonted penalties. The population of the city, already large and rapidly growing, is sufficient to show that a prohibitory law cannot be enforced here. For these reasons the act was deemed unconstitutional.

If this were constitutional why could not the Legislature devolve this power upon a minority? It they could delegate it to a majority they could delegate it to a minority.

In referring to the prohibitory law of Massachusetts, the Chief Justice said it was notorious that liquor could be had in every hotel, restaurant and oyster saloon in Boston. The law is in fact a dead letter there, the evil being to encourage deception, falsehood, and fraud, and to accustom citizens to a daily violation of law. Messrs. Renier & Alley, of Boston, are the most extensive brewers in the United States, producing 118,000 barrels of ale per annum. In Massachusetts the people were spending two pounds sterling per head per, annum on strong drinks, in face of the Maine liquor law. "We are all for the Maine law," said a man to Mr. McRea, "but we are agin its enforcement."

The brewers in Philadelphia produce 600,000 barrels of malt liquor annually, giving employment to nearly one hundred thousand men, and consuming in the manufacture a million and a half bushels of barley of the value of $1 10 per bushel. Ale is a healthy liquor, and lager beer is a favorite beverage, particularly of our large German population. The question of license or no license is to be submitted to the citizens of Philadelphia at the next general election, and if the vote is against license then the city will be under a prohibitory liquor law during the whole Centennial celebration, to which we have invited the whole country. On the 4th of July, 1776, every patriot drank to the independence of the thirteen States. Shall it be that on the 4th of July, 1876, all we can lawfully offer to our guests on this great anniversary will be a glass of Schuylkill water seasoned with a lump of Knickerbocker ice?

I am a strong believer in temperance; for twenty-five years of my life I drank nothing but water, but a dangerous illnes made a strong stimulant an absolute necessity, and by the advice of my physician I am obliged occasionally to resort to it. Some of my friends older than myself have have drank wine all their lives, and are temperate men. I believe in moral suasion as the true means of advancing the temperance cause, but I do not believe in a prohibitory law, which would reduce us to the condition of Boston.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD'S DISSENT.

After the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Read, Judge Sharswood made the following remarks from the bench:

I concur in the opinion that has just been read, and I do not know that I have anything to add. The result of all the authorities on this subject, which I don't understand to be denied, is that it is not competent for the Legislature to delegate the law making power. The point of discussion seems to turn upon what is a law.

It is clear there is a great many things which the Legislature can do, and which it is in the habit of doing, and which constitute acts of the Legislature, which in the sense of Parker vs. the Commonwealth are not laws. There are a good many acts of executive administration which they can delegate to the courts, or to the municipal corporations, or to the people of the different districts. But a "law," properly speaking, is a rule of conduct prescribed by the supreme power of the State, commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong.

Now I think no one would doubt, if the Legislature were to submit to the people of a county, or township, or ward, the question whether murder should be punished by imprisonment only, and let the people vote "capital punishment" or "no capital punishment," that would be a law, and the Legislature could not delegate it to the people. Does a law such as the one before us differ from this? Is it any less a rule of civil conduct than that would be? It seems to me that the question of whether there shall be license is a rule of civil conduct, commanding what is right, and prohibiting what is wrong. It leaves to the people to decide what is right or wrong.

The cases that are cited as overruling Parker vs. the Commonwealth are not of the character to which I have referred; they are mere acts of executive administration. It was left to the people to determine by vote where the county seat should be. That could have been left to the County Commissioners to determine, or to the courts, or to the people.

So the question of subscriptions to railroad stock. It is not a law. So whether part of the surrounding country shall be consolidated into the city, so with the location of public buildings. So the school tax might have been left to the Schoo Directors. These are all acts of executive administration, and therefore not law, in the sense in which the term is used in Parker vs. the Commonwealth, and in he sense in which it was decided that the Legislature has no power to delegate its authority, as I think is done in this case.

U. S. SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1873.

Miscellaneous Business.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted the papers and documents signed by members of the Legislature of Missouri and others, alleging that there was corruption in the election of Bogy as Senator. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. WRIGHT offered a resolution directing the Committee on Rules to inquire as to the expediency of restricting to the subject the matter under discussion; that it shall be in order at any time for a majority to demand the previous question; that special orders be prohibited; that bills not disposed of in the regular order on the call of the calendar shall go to the foot of the calendar. The resolution was laid over.

The Caldwell Case

was resumed, and Mr. SAULSBURY addressed the Senate. While he maintained the power to expel, which was absolutely controlled by the discretion of the Senate, and the power to declare the election by the Kansas Legislature void, he believed the proper remedy in this case was expulsion, because the Senator was indissolubly connected with the transactions which tainted his character.

Senator Boutwell.

At 12:40 o'clock Senator Boutwell came into the Senate chamber, accompanied by Senator Sumner. The former took a seat next to the latter.

Mr. SUMNER presented the credentials of Mr. Boutwell, which were read.

The VICE PRESIDENT requested Mr. Boutwell to come forward, and he did so, escorted by Senator Sumner. The Vice President then administered the oath

After the administration of the oath the Vice President welcomed Mr. Boutwell by shaking hands with him, and also with Mr. Sumner.

Mr. Boutwell took only a vacant seat on the extreme left of the chair, where he was congratulated by many Senators.

The consideration of the Caldwell case was resumed.

Mr. PRATT said he should vote for the resolution of the Committee, because Caldwell was a party to the corrupt Carney arrangement, and contributed money to procure his election. The confidence of the country would be shaken if Senators allowed their sympathies to control their conviction of duty. The conduct of Caldwell was immoral and corrupt, and it impaired the freedom of elections.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING the Senate went into executive session.

When the doors were opened, the consideration of the

Caldwell Case was Resumed.

Mr. BAYARD said the Senate could ascertain only whether the Legislature had chosen a Senator, and beyond this the Senate could not go. There was nothing in the pending case which could justify the passage of the resolution, declaring the election invalid, but the power of expulson was clear. In vindication of the honor and dignity of the Senate, he had come to the conclusion that large sums of money were paid to secure votes for Caldwell, and that Caldwell had knowledge thereof, and so was implicated in the transaction. The man who committed such an offence was unworthy of the State. His conduct demanded his expulsion with all others like him.

Mr SHERMAN submitted a motion that the subject before them be disposed of before adjournment on Wednesday evening.

Mr. CONKLING did not understand what the Senator from Ohio meant by disposing of the case, as there was but one resolution before the Senate, that of the Committee, while an other submitted by the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Alcorn) for expulsion was contingent.

Mr. THURMAN said he thought almost everything that could be said had been said, but he desired to give reasons which would control his vote. He suggested that no Senator would jump to a conclusion without hearing all the arguments. The gravity of the question could scarcely be estimated. He could say with truth that the subject had been thus far discussed in a spirit of fairness and entirely devoid of party spirit.

No further proceedings took place on the pending question.

Mr. WEST offered the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed and laid over:

Resolved, That the select Committee on the Levees of the Mississippi River be authorized to sit during recess, and to investigate and report upon the condition of the levees of the Mississippi River; also upon the propriety of the government of the United States assuming charge and control of the same with a view to their completion and maintenance, and that they have power to employ a clerk, and that the expenses attending this investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the select committee aforesaid.

The Senate then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1873.

How Shall the Previous Question be Taken.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that the Senate take up for consideration the resolution submitted by him proposing that the previous question may be demanded, either by a majority vote, or in some modified form, &c.

Mr. THURMAN objected to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. WRIGHT endeavored to show the necessity of adopting some such rule for the purpose of facilitating the transaction of public business.

Mr SHERMAN hoped the resolution would be taken up, and referred to the Committee on Rules without debate, and let them examine the whole subject and report at the next session.

After considerable debate the Senate, by a vote of 35 against 30, refused to take up and thus refer the resolution.

Agricultural Report.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY the Commissioner of Agriculture was requested to communicato to the Senate his annual report with accompanying papers which were ordered to be printed.

Mississippi Levees.

Mr. WEST asked the Senate to take up his resolution giving the Committee on Levees of the Mississippi River leave to sit during the recess, and report on the condition of the levees of the Mississippi; also on the propriety of the Government controlling and maintaining the same.

The CHAIR decided the resolution out of order.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of

Caldwell's Case.

Mr. CONKLING said that Caldwell was legally elected, and now two years after the election the Senate were asked to declare he never was elected at all, and that in law and in fact no such election ever took place, and that in law the seat has been vacant all the time. He (Conkling) could not so pronounce. His oath, as he understood it, forbade him doing so. Every time the Senate transcended the law in order that particular good might come, they gilded with a new light the exclamation of Rowland: "Oh! liberty! how many crimes are committed in thy name!"

The Senate could not hold that Caldwell was not elected, and at the same time maintain that they could expel him. They could expel no one, except he be a member; and no one could be a Senator unless he was so elected; but for the purpose of expelling him, would the Senate hold him up for a while as a Senator for the purpose of knocking him down? Either Caldwell was elected, or the Senate had no power to expel him.

Mr. CONKLING, without concluding his remarks gave way for an executive session, at the expiration of which the Senate adjourned.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1873.

President Meredith called the Convention to order at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. McVeagh—That the standing committees be instructed to make their reports in time to have them printed before the adjournment on the 28th inst., except the Committees on Schedule and Revision and Adjustment.

By Mr. Wetherill (Schuylkill)—That the Committee on Printing be directed to have printed a sufficient number of the reports of committees, that each member and officer of the Convention may be furnished with three copies.

REPORT ON LEGISLATION.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislature report, the twenty-fifth section being under consideration, Mr. Armstrong in the Chair.

The debate of yesterday was renewed, and participated in by Messrs. Lear, of Bucks; Palmer, of Luzerne; White, of Allegheny; McVeagh, of Dauphin, and Temple, of Philadelphia.

The amendments were all voted down, when the vote was taken upon the section, which was not agreed to.

Sec. 26. No act of Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries to person or property, and in case of death from such injuries the right of action shall survive, and the Legislature shall prescribe for whose benefit such action shall be prosecuted.

Mr. Biddle (Philadelphia) offered an amendment as follows, to be read at the end of the section:—

No act of Assembly shall prescribe any limitation of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from that fixed by the general laws prescribing the time for the limitation of actions, and existing laws so prescribing are annulled and avoided.

Mr. Biddle proceeded in a few remarks to advocate his amendment.

Judge Woodward (Philadelphia) was opposed to the section and amendment, and did not believe in restricting the Legislature in its power to limit the amount of damages, or the time in wh ch suits may be entered to recover damages for injuries from railroad or other corporations.

Mr. Cuyler (Philadelphia) thought that a limitation was necessary to protect railroads.

Mr. Newlin (Philadelphia) favored the section.

General Harry White approved the amendment offered by Colonel Biddle.

Mr. Gowen (Philadelphia), Mr. Darlington (Delaware) and others argued the subject at length.

Judge Black (York) said that the proposition that railroad companies should not pay over a certain amount of damages for maiming or killing a person was an exquisite absurdity. A passenger or his heirs should be entitled to all the damages which a jury should award him. He could not endorse the doctrine announced here by gentlemen that there had been many cases where extravagant verdicts in damages had been rendered, which the judge of the court or some higher court should set aside. It was a monstrous idea. He could not blame juries where gross negligence had caused the loss of life or limb, for being righteously indignant, and for bringing against culpable corporations heavy awards of damages.

Mr. Biddle's amendment was then adopted.

By unanimous consent Mr. Cuyler replied to the remarks of Mr. Newlin, and denied that he was here in the interest of any railroad corporation. He believed that the railroads in this State were more carefully conducted and run than in any other Commonwealth in this country.

A passenger was as safe on any one of them as on the streets of this city. Yet, with all care, there will be now and then accidents, which in most cases, were unavoidable, unforeseen, and not the result of neglect and carelessness. Juries in the heat of excitement against railroads charged with gross carelessness when accidents occur, award oftentimes enormous damages, unreasonable and unjust

Mr. Cochran (York) offered the following amendment, which was agreed to:—"No act of the Legislature shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries to person," etc. The section was then adopted.

Section 27, "The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the courts to be exercised in such manner as shall be regulated by law," was read and agreed to.

Mr. Biddle (Philadelphia) offered the the following as a separate section, and strongly advocated its adoption;—

"No act of Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians, or other trustees in the bonds or stocks of any private corporation; and existing laws so authorizing are annulled and avoided, saving such investments heretofore made in good faith."

The section was agreed to by a large majority.

Sec. 28. No money shall be paid out of the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof, was adopted.

Sec. 29. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall even be transferred, remitted, postponed or in any way diminished by the Legislature, nor shall such liability or obligation be released, except by payment thereof into the State Treasury, was amended and agreed to.

Sec. 30. That no law shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employe, agent or contractor after service shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim, or part thereof, not existing, or hereafter created against the Commonwealth without previous authority of law; and all such unauthorized contracts and agreements shall be void, was adopted.

Sec. 31 was voted down, and as we close our report the committee is engaged in discussing section 32, relative to banking corporations, &c.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1873.

President Meredith called the Convention to order at ten o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Petitions and memorials were received and referred.

SECTARIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

No original resolutions being offered, the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on Section 21 of the report from the Committee on Legislation, Mr. Armstrong (Lycoming) in the chair.

Mr. Dallas (Philadelphia) spoke in favor of his amendment, that no appropriation shall be given to any sect or sectarian institution.

Mr. Newlin (Philadelphia) believed that the church and State should be as far apart as the poles, and could not discover any power now in the Legislature to make appropriations to sectarian institutions.

Mr. Landis (Blair) did not approve its restrictions.

Mr. White (Indiana) said that it was deemed right to place some restrictions upon the Legislature, which, in some instances, had abused its power in the name of charity. When the Legislature made its appropriation of $500,000 to Chambersburg, it was distinctly understood that no further appeal would be made to the State, and yet within a year or two after a lobbyist purse was made up, and claims were presented to the Legislature for an enormous amount of money in addition to that already paid. He had seen men fall in a day—men who had opposed these claims at the close of the daily session, next morning were loudest in their advocacy. He believed that it was wise statesmanship to cast our eyes over the past and say to the Legislature, you cannot be almoner of the State for the purpose of filling the pockets of lobbyists, and the corrupt hangers-on about the Capitol of the Commonwealth. If this provision goes in favor of the institution it will be drolific of good and prevent the impositions which have hitherto been practiced upon the State by unprincipled and corrupt men.

Mr. Baer (Somerset) thought that if this section was adopted, we might as well go a step further, and abolish the Legislature as unworthy of confidence whatever.

Mr. D. N. White (Allegheny) was in favor of the section, believing that the Legislature had no more right to make appropriations to communities than to individuals, when visited by calamities either by flood, fire or sword. He cited instances of injustice and wrong, and trusted that the section as reported would pass.

Mr. Alricks (Dauphin) also approved the section.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Dallas's amendment, which was lost.

Mr. Alricks (Dauphin) moved an amendment which was voted on in three divisions and lost.

Mr. White (Indiana) then offered the following as a substitute, which was agreed to, the vote standing 43 to 24, exactly a quorum: No appropriation, except for pensions or gratuities for military services, shall be made to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes.

Sec. 22. That the credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation or association whatever. Nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company or association or corporation, was agreed to.

Sec. 23, That the Legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain money for, or to loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution, company, or individual, was agreed to.

Sec. 24, That the Legislature shall not delegate to any commission of private persons, corporation or association, any power to make, supervise, or interfere with any public improvement, or to levy taxes or perform any musical functions whatever," gave rise to discussion, and several amendments were offered and voted down when the section was agreed to.

Sec. 25, The Legislature shall not create offices for inspecting, weighing or gauging any merchandise, produce, live stock, manufactures or commodity, except for protecting the public health and human life, or for supplying the public with correct standards of weights and measures and analysis, is under debate as we close our report.

Credit Mobilier.

The Attorney General has written a letter to Oakes Ames for the books of the Credit Mobilier Company for the use of the government in prosecuting the suit against that corporation.

Clement, Very.

The President has decided to commute the sentence of O'Brien, convicted of the murder of Cunningham, in August last, to imprisonment for life.

HARRISBURG.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, March 17, 1873.

The Consolidationists.

The Consolidationists are now registered for their side. A large number of them arrived at the Lochiel last night.

Large Number of Bills.

There are over two hundred bills on the private calendar for to-morrow, with many Pittsburgh bills on the objected list. The Sukes Run Sewer bill is on the calendar.

A large number of Pittsburgh city bills were brought over to-night, being those which have already been discussed and passed Councils.

SENATE.

Special to The Post.)

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1873.

Early to Work.

Both the House and Senate went to work early this morning.

The Union Passenger Railroad Company.

Mr. HUMPHREYS read an act incorporating the Union Passenger Railway Company.

Bills Passed.

The following Senate bills on the private calendar were passed:

A supplement to the Health Law of Pittsburgh.

To annex McClure township to Allegheny.

An act relating to Court House officers in Allegheny county.

A supplement to the borough of Sharpsburg.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Objected List.

The House took up the old objected list, and passed nearly all the bills on it. In the afternoon they suspended the usual orders for Tuesday and received reports from committees.

Western Bills Passed.

The following Western bills were favorably reported:

Allowing the National Trust Company to hold land.

Authorizing the city of Pittsburgh to borrow money and issue bonds.

An act to prevent Sabbath breaking in Butler county.

An act relating to the objects of taxation in Pittsburgh.

An act allowing Notary Publics in Pittsburgh, and the same fees as in Philadelphia.

An act extending the boundaries of Verona Borough.

An act providing for the grading of Tustin street.

A supplement to the Penn avenue act.

An act extending the time for the filing of license.

An act for the opening and grading of Forbes street from Brady street to Gist street.

Extending the limits of McKeesport.

Authorizing the Governor to appoint an inspector of refined oil.

An act to build a free bridge over the Monongahela River at the Point.

An act incorporating the Allegheny Press Publishing Association.

An act requiring all State banks to report under oath to the Auditor General.

To exempt agricultural and mechanical machinery from taxation.

Relating to public roads and highways in Wilkins township, Allegheny county

An act relating to the sale of berries and small fruits in the Pittsburgh and Allegheny markets.

Mr. McCORMICK had the rules suspended, and an act relative to the construction of sewers passed.

SENATE.

Special to the Post.]

HARRISBURG, March 19, 1873.

Pruning the Appropriations.

Mr. GRAHAM, from the Finance Committee, reported the General Appropriation bill with amendments, materially changing the salaries of all the officers, and reducing them to the figures of last year, with all appropriations lopped off except to purely State institutions. The Western University, Homeopathic Hospital, Sheltering Arms and the Twelfth ward Hospital are left out, with a dozen similar institutions in Philadelphia. The amount cut down is about five hundred thousand dollars. The extra salary to members is expunged, and $500,000 for expenses of the Constitutional Convention added. The bill was ordered to be printed and will come up for discussion in the Senate and then go to the Committee of Conference, when it will undergo further pruning.

Final Adjournment.

Mr. GRAHAM offered a concurrent resolution for final adjournment on Thursday, April 10th. Passed.

The Centennial.

The House bill, appropriating $500,000 for the Centennial, was reported, and made a special order for next Wednesday evening.

New Bills.

By Mr. LAMON—Supplement to the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad.

By Mr. MACLAY—To incorporate the city of Kittanning.

By Mr. GRAHAM—To cede concurrent jurisdiction and to condemn property for the erection of United States buildings in Pittsburgh.

To authorize the Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to bind out children to the Protestant Orphan Asylum.

To vacating the alley between the Bingham street Methodist Episcopal Church and the German Methodist Episcopal Church.

To provide for better security against coal and petroleum oils.

To incorporate the Law and Land Adviser Publishing Company. Passed.

By Mr. ANDERSON—To incorporate the Oakdale and Wellsville Railroad.

To provide for the sale of the real estate of habitual drunkards and lunatics.

Bills Passed.

The following bills passed:

To authorize the city of Pittsburgh to borrow money to extend the fire department.

To incorporate the iron and steel companies in the Commonwealth.

Supplement to Russian Bath Company of Pittsburgh.

The bill to incorporate the Montour Valley Railroad Company was amended by Mr. Rutan, adding the names of John Wilson, Sr., John Stevenson and Jackson Swearingen, Beaver county, Frankfort Springs and Hookstown, to the points on the route.

Mr. WALLACE called up Mr. Rutan's resolution to Congress in relation to Chinese labor, and it was adopted.

Mr. McKINLEY (Republican from Lawrence county,) during the discussion remarked that

The Chinese were as Good as the Irish.

The act relating to sewers in Pittsburgh. Passed.

The Governor sent in

A Veto

of the Somerset Relief bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The act to repeal the tax on gross receipts of corporations &c., passed the House and was sent to the Governor.

A Charity.

A bill was favorably reported granting an annuity of two thousand dollars to E L Drake, the discoverer of petroleum in this State. He is represented as being old, poor and paralyzed.

Bills Passed.

Mr. SAMPLE called up, and had passed the act authorizing the Presbyterian church of Sharpsburg to remove their burial ground, and a supplement to the Real Estate Savings Bank.

Mr. NEWMEYER had the bill for improving Stanton avenue from Highland avenue to Butler street called up and passed.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT had McCandless avenue added—with restrictions which requires a majority to petition for said improvement stricken out.

The bill to create a new county out of Tioga, Bradford, Sullivan and Wyoming, to be called Minnequa, came up on the special order of business this morning, Mr. Dart speaking against and Mr. Brockway for it, and the morning session was consumed in the consideration of the bill.

The Allegheny Delegation

Appeared before the Committee to which the Consolidation bill had been referred, and after a discussion the consolidationists were compelled to yield to an amendment giving Allegheny city a separate vote on the question.

Mr. Harry Oliver made the argument for the bill, and Mr. Slack against.

Various amendments were proposed such as compelling free bridges with the vote or leaving it to the freeholders of Allegheny City, and several other moves; but the Committee from Allegheny would not listen to any thing but a square vote of the people of Allegheny City whether they should consolidate or not without any entanglements, Messrs. Guyer, Fleming, Huckenstein and Slack, the Allegheny Committee, will remain here until the bill is fixed.

WASHINGTON.

Correspondence on the Occasion of Mr. Boutwell's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, March 17—The following is the correspondence on the occasion of Mr. Boutwell's resignation:

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1873.

U. S. GRANT; *Sir*:—Having been elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Massachusetts, I tender my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury. In severing my official relations with you, it is a great satisfaction to me that on all occasions you have given me full confidence and support in the discharge of my public duties. In these four years my earlier acquaintance with you has ripened into earnest personal friendship, which I am confidene will remain unbroken.

I am yours, very truly,

[Signed] GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C March 17, 1873.

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.—*Dear Sir.*—In accepting your resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, an office which you have filled for four years with such satisfaction to the country, allow me to express the regret I feel at severing my official relations, which have been at all times so agreeable to me, and as I am assured by your letter of resignation to you also. Your administration of the important trust confided to you four years since, has been so admirably conducted as to give the greatest satisfaction to me, because, as I read, public judgment and opinion has been satisfactory to the country. The policy pursued in the office of Secretary of the Treasury by your successor, I hope, may be as successful as yours has been, and that no departure from it will be made, except such as experience and change of circumstances may make necessary. Among your new official associates, I trust you will find the same warm friends and co-workers that you leave in the executive branch of the government. You take with you my most sincere well wishes for your success as a legislator and as a citizen, and the assurances of my desire to continue the warm personal relations that have existed between us, during the whole of our official connection.

Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

Minister De Long to be Recalled.

The recall of Minister De Long from Japan is insisted upon, for the reason that he is said to have involved himself in difficulties existing between Japan and another nation, contrary to diplomatic law and usages, and his relations with the State Department are not entirely satisfactory. This neutralizes the efforts of his Pacific coast friends in his behalf. His integrity does not seem to be in any way called in question.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Samuel H. Elbert, Colorado, Governor of Colorado, *vice* McCook, resigned.

S. W. Wright, Receiver of Public Moneys, Carson City, Nevada.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—Henry Harnden, Second District of Wisconsin; F. S. Hill, Fourth District of Kentucky; Wm. R. Sapp, Thirteenth District, Ohio; O. P. Johnson, Second District, Kentucky; R. H. Whiting, Fifth District, Illinois.

Cyrus I. Scofield, United States Attorney for Kansas.

Register of Land Offices—Wm. H. Fellers, Duluth, Minnesota; John P. Owens, Taylor's Falls, Minnesota.

Receivers of Public Money—E. W. Little, Santa Fe, New Mexico; Lewis Lewiston, Duluth, Minnesota; James C. Bradin, Litchfield, Minnesota.

Too Thin.

Medical Inspector Lansdale, of the Naval Academy, reports that the cadets were well provided for in every respect on the occasion of their visit to Washington to take part in the inauguration ceremonies.

A Regular Rush for their Favorite.

Five delegations from Baltimore, soliciting the appointment of Washington Booth as Collector of that Port, and four delegations representing the present Collector Thomas, were at the White House to-day, and had an interview with the President.

HARRISBURG.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Special to The Post.)

HARRISBURG, March 13, 1873.

was the special order.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. WARFEL—An act relating to the purchase and sale of real estate by Building and Loan Associations.

By Mr. DAVIS (Philada.)—Authorizing the Auditor General to appoint an inspector of Loan and Building Associations.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS—A supplement to the Allegheny Fee bill.

By Mr. McCLURE—To allow a charge of interest not exceeding ten per cent.

Tax Repeal.

An act repealing the personal taxes on manufacturing and railroad companies being under consideration, was amended by Mr. WALLACE that the corporations benefitted by the repeal should reduce their rates for freights in an amount equal to the proposed reduction. The bill, after being debated at length, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The proposed bill, it is said, will reduce the taxes one and a half million dollars from the interests named in the bill.

The Screen Bill

was considered until adjournment. The penal claim was stricken out.

Senator HUMPHREYS made a speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. WARFEL, by request of the Pittsburgh Board of Control, had an act relating to the election of School Directors recalled from the Governor.

The Union Bridge

bill was signed by the Governor this morning, and a certified copy taken home by H. M. Long, Esq.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Appropriation Bill.

The House spent the entire day on the Appropriation bill.

The Pittsburgh delegation got in the one hundred thousand dollars for the Western University; ten thousand dollars to the Homœopathic hospital; and five thousand dollars to the Sheltering Arms.

At half past five the bill had been gone through with, when the public calendar, in which the new county of Minnequa stood ninth, was reached and debated until seven o'clock.

Supplement to Local Option.

A bill will be introduced next week to release all parties in the cities and counties which vote no license from any agreement made with other parties prior to the passage of the Local Option law such as formalities for mafities, supplies, rent &c., which cannot then be carried out.

HARRISBURG, March 14, 1873.

Petitions.

The following petitions were presented:

By Mr. HUMPHREYS—In favor of the passage of the miners' screen bill.

Also, a remonstrance from Sharpsburg against the Allegheny sewerage law.

By Messrs. PLAYFORD and RUTAN—Against the repeal of the general railroad law.

A petition in favor of the Centennial was presented from every county in the State.

Bills Reported.

The following bills were reported from Committees:

To incorporate Bellevue Cemetery with a negative recommendation, the Courts having power to act.

To inspect oil for illuminating purposes.

Legalizing election commissioners.

To pave Carson, Main and Chestnut streets.

Enlarging the powers of the Courts of Common Pleas.

Authorizing the granting of charters and the confirming of those already granted.

Defining legal holidays in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Pennsylvania Land Company.

Legalizing the election of Street Improvement Commissioners for Pittsburgh.

Repeal of Taxes on Corporations.

Mr. GRAHAM, from the Finance Committe, reported the bill repealing the State tax on horses, cattle, mules, trades, occupations and professions, net earnings and gross receipts, with a preamble setting forth that the objects sought for in imposing the tax on corporations had been accomplished and the war debt had been substantially liquidated. It will be a decided advantage to railroad companies where stock pays no dividends, as they are now severely oppressed by the said tax law. The Treasurer states that the debt can be paid at the rate of $1,200,000 per annum after the reduction is made. The bill was passed.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

To allow the Stevenson Paint and Varnish Company to make iron and steel hardware, and for other purposes.

For the further protection and health of the employees of coal mines.

P. R. R.

By Mr. McCLURE—Supplement to the charter of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, allowing an increase of capital stock not exceeding the full paid up capital as it may exist from to time.

The Screen Bill

came up for consideration.

Mr. PLAYFORD, having the floor, spoke against the passage of the bill.

Mr. HUMPHREYS replied to Mr. Playford, and spoke in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. PLAYFORD tried to have the bill amended as far as it applied to mines supplying coke, but failed.

The friends of the bill tried to restore the penal clause.

Mr. PLAYFORD opposed and the bill passed finally without the penal clause.

The Senate then adjourned until Tuesday.

The Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church has unanimously voted to expunge the word "white" from its discipline, thus equalizing suffrage. The dicision is significant of a union with the North and West.

Governor Straw of New Hampshire has nominated John Everett Sergeant for Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, made vacant by the death of Henry A. Bellows, and Ellery A. Hibbard, the defeated candidate for Congress in the First District, to the bench vacated by Judge Sergeant's promotion.

U. S. SENATE---EXTRA SESSION.

Pomeroy's Plotting.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The VICE PRESIDENT resumed the chair, and presented a memorial asking that the papers in the case of the Kansas Senatorial election be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Elections.

Subsidies.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Commerce to sit during recess to investigate the subject of subsidies to steamship lines—what should be subsidered; also into the propriety of granting bounties to ship builders. The Committee have leave to visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston with power to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer, and that the expenses thereof be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. CASSERLY hoped the resolution would lie over, and suggested that it be modified so as to include the Pacific coast where there is the finest pine timber in the world.

The resolution lies over.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a resolution which lies over, reciting the resolution reported at the late session for the

Expulsion of J. W. Patterson.

and the inability of the Senate to consider the same for want of time; also saying that it was questionable whether the resolution could be now considered inasmuch as Patterson is no longer a member, and therefore declaring that the failure of the Senate to act upon the resolution be not interpreted as an approval or disapproval of the same; that Patterson have leave to make a written statement for publication in the Congressional *Record*.

Petitions.

Mr. HOWE sought to have petitions received.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed petitions seeking legislation, but had no objection to receiving and filing them, as in 1861.

Mr. ANTHONY thought they might take the most liberal construction, and receive petitions though not act upon them.

Mr. HOWE cited precedents to show that the petitions had heretofore been received and referred.

After further debate the Senate decided not to receive the petitions which Mr. Howe desired to present—ayes, 24; nays, 32.

The Caldwell Case

was then resumed.

Mr. SCOTT, after briefly reviewing the report of the committee, said he could not bring his mind to the conclusion that its finding is a cause for setting aside the election of Caldwell. If the people themselves do not exercise their power from the primary meeting to the election, they are the sufferers, but have the remedy in their own hands. He was painfully brought to the conclusion that Caldwell's business capacity should have kept him out of the hands of men whom he should have avoided as lepers. Like the man who went to Jericho, he fell among thieves. He wished he could say that Caldwell turned his back upon them. While not seeking to influence the judgment of his fellow-jurors, he should not yield to the clamor which demanded the sacrifice of a victim, any more than he would shield a friend who committed a wrong.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) argued that the Senate was guardian of the rights of the State. The question was whether the Senate would suffer this record to stand as a precedent to be followed for all time to come; or shall it be stamped as a corrupt bargain? The money paid was a round sum to capture by wholesale rather than retail. The Senate was bound by every sentiment of truth and justice to see that the seats shall not be made merchandize by the most enterprising traders of any State. A seat purchased with money

Brings Disgrace on any State.

The extreme medicine of the Constitution must be administered, so that Kansas may have an opportunity to put herself right before the world without spot or blemish, and without justification of the fifteen thousand dollar bribes. In conclusion, he said he should vote for Caldwell's expulsion if the resolution now pending in a milder form declaring he was not duly and legally elected shall not be adopted.

Mr. SCHURZ argued that the Constitutional clause, "Each House shall have power to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members," not only goes to the forms but the essence of election. He was a firm defender of Constitutional State rights and local government, but affirmed that the Constitution did not give a sovereign State control over its Senators. When once elected, a Senator is entirely and completely out of the control of the State, as a member of the House of Representatives is out of control of his constituency. The State could neither re-call nor re-consider the election of a Senator. The Senate, however, could apply a remedy, could expel a Senator, and thus enable the State to make a new election. Caldwell was, in his efforts to be elected Senator, surrounded by

Men of Low Degree, Notorious for Low Tricks

and plans of corruption. The Legislature was transformed into a market, where votes were bought and sold, and, as he read in the testimony Caldwell was elected Senator by such influences, Caldwell never would have been elected but for a corrupt use of money.

Mr. SCHURZ, in this connection, spoke of the corrupt lobby influence the judgment and conscience of those who gave the country its laws, and to take money out of the pockets of many and put into the hands of the few. When it should become known that seats could be purchased here, sales and purchases would multiply as interest and rapacity increase. He stated that he should vote for the resolution declaring Caldwell was not duly and legally elected. If this resolution should fail, then he should vote for the resolution of the Senator from Mississippi for Caldwell's expulsion.

The Senate took no further action in the Caldwell case.

The Senate went into executive session and afterwards adjourned until Monday.

GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM.

Brick Pomeroy.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Sadie Wilkinson's breach of promise suit against "Brick" Pomeroy in the United States Court was decided to-day that Pomeroy's objection that the suit was barred by the statute of limitations was not well taken.

Personal.

Among departures for Europe to-day were Gen. Van Buren and Dr. Anthony Ruppaner, Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition.

Postmaster Jones, of this city has tendered his resignation. He is at present in Washington.

THE AMENDED SCREEN BILL.

Text of the Document as Amended in the Senate.

The following is the text of the Miners' Screen Bill, as amended in the Senate:

AN ACT.

To protect miners in the bituminous coal regions of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That after the peroid of three months from the passage of this act, and miner employed by an individual, firm or corporation, for the purpose of mining coal shall be intitled to receive from his employer, and failing to receive then to collect, by due process of law, at such rates as may have been agreed upon between the employer and employed, full and exact wages accruing to him for the mining of all sizes of mercantable coal so mined by him whether the same shall exist in the form of nut or lump coal, and in the adjudication of such wages seventy-six pounds shall be deemed one bushel, and two thousand pounds net shall be deemed one ton of coal; *provided* that the provisions of this act shall only apply to the counties of Allegheny Lawrence, Beaver, Mercer, Westmoreland, Fayette and and Washington, *provided*, That nothing contained in this article shall be construid to prevent operators and miners contracting for any method of measuring and screening the coal mined by such miners as they shall select.

SEC. 2 That as every bituminous coal mine in the counties aforesaid where coal is mined by measurement, all cars filled by miners or their laborers shall be uniform in capacity at each mine; no unbranded car or cars shall enter the mine for a longer period than three months without being branded by the sealer of weights and measures of the county where the mine is situated.

SEC. 3. That at every bituminous coal mine in the aforesaid counties, the miners shall have the right to employ a competent person as check weighman who shall be permited, at all times, to be present at the weighing of coal. It shall be the further duty of said check weighman to see that each miner is correctly credited with all the merchantable coal mined by him, When difference rise between the check weighmam and the agent, or owners of the mine as to the uniformity, capacity or correctness of the scales, or cars used, the same shall be referred to the sealer of weight and measurus of the county where the mine is located, whose duty it shall be to regulate the same at once, and in the event of said scales and cars proving to be correct, then the parties applying for the testing thereof to bear all costs and expenses thereof, but if not correct, then the owner or owners of said mine to pay the costs and charges of making said examination.

SEC. 4. Any owner or agent of a mine in the aforesaid counties fraudulently evading the provisions of this act shall be held and deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by indictment, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars or imprisoned in the county jail for not less than thirty days, or both or either at the discretion of the Court.

The latter clause was stricken out, and the bill sent back to the House for concurrence.

LAMP ACCIDENT.

Died From Her Injuries.

Yesterday morning at 1 o'clock Mrs. McMillan who was so frightfully burned on Tuesday near Mansfield, died from the injuries received. Mrs. McMillan, it appeas, was engaged in dusting the parlor furniture, and when working at the low mantle over the grate, she in some manner knocked off a petroleum lamp that was standing there. The lamp fell upon the bar of the grate and was broken; the oil, ignited from the fire, was scattered all over the unfortunate lady, and in an instant she was enveloped in flames. There was no one in the room with her save a small child. The screams of mother and child brought the hired man to the spot, and he succeeded, after much difficulty, in extinguishing the flames. She was conscious for a short time after the accident, but soon became insensible and remained so until her death. While wrapped in flames, she had the presence of mind to seize a fragment of the lamp in which was some of the burning oil, and started with it for the door, with a view to avert any further danger to the children and the house. When the gardener came in he found her standing in the middle of the floor with a column of flames rising from her person nearly to the ceiling. He tore the burning clothes from her, but was too late to save her life. Her death will be a source of deepest grief to a large circle of friends. The deceased is the wife of Thos. H. McMillan, book-keeper in the Bank of Pittsburgh.

Drs. Walters and Lemoyne, who attended her were unremitting in their efforts to save the deceased and to mitigate her sufferings.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Judge Sterrett.

The following persons having either plead guilty or been convicted of criminal offenses, were sentenced on Saturday morning:

Patrick J. May who plead guilty to the larcency of fifteen pounds of beef from the shop of George F. Smith, was sentenced to a fine of six cents and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for the period of sixty days.

Henry How having been found guilty of the charge of fornication and bastardy, preferred against him by Bridget Meelia, was sentenced to pay the cost and a fine of thirty dollars to the Guardians of the Poor, of this city, the sum of twenty dollars to the prosecutrix, and the further sum of twenty dollars to the prosecutrix for maintenance, the sum of six dollars per month for the support of the child until it reached the age of five years, and to give bail in the sum of six hundred dollars to comply with the order of the Court.

Wm. Leaser, found guilty of the larceny by bailee of a watch belonging to Isabella Hartenney, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and puyment of costs, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Work House for two years.

Robt. Guiniff, convicted of assault and battary on the body of Ferdinand Smith, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs.

John H. Conovan, James Conovan and Jas. Kindley, found guilty of assault and battery, were sentenced to a fine of thirty, twenty and twenty dollars, respectively, and costs.

Christian Baker, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to a fine of five dollars and costs.

Counsel for Stark and Buadell, the East End burglars, stated that they were unprepared to argue the motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment, and the argument was accordingly postponed until next Saturday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Still Debating the Powers of the Legislature.

CONCERNING APPROPRIATIONS.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1873.

At ten o'clock the Convention met, President Meredith in the chair. Opened with prayer by the chaplain.

The minutes were read and adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Memorials and petitions were presented and referred to the proper Committees.

THE MILITIA.

Mr. D. S. Porter (Indiana) Chairman of he Committee on Militia, reported the following article:

That the freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defense, when and in such manner as may be directed by law, and the Legislature shall provide for maintaining the militia by direct appropriation from the State Treasury. Laid on table.

A NEW RULE.

The following additional rule, offered by Mr. D. W. Patterson, of Lancaster, was adopted;

That when any article or articles of amendment proposed to the Constitution shall have received three several readings and been finally passed by the convention, that one-third of all the members of the convention shall have the right, by motion or resolution, in the usual manner, to require the separate and distinct submission to a popular vote of any such article or amendment, or separate section proposed, and finally passed, as above stated, by the convention.

THE OATH QUESTION.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the amendments to section first of the repart of the Committee on Legislation, Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming, in the chair.

Mr. H. W. Palmer, of Luzerne, believed that the Convention in the past two days' debate was not in a proper mood to vote on this subject, and advocated the voting down of the amendments and the section for the present.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, replied to the delegate from York, Mr. Black, regarding the charges of fraud against the members of the Legislature at the time he (Mr. Mann) was a representative.

Messrs. Purviance, Boyd, Darlington and others spoke briefly on the subject.

Several amendments were offered and voted down, when the question recurred upon the substitute of Mr. McVeagh, which was not agreed to. The section was then disagreed to, but thirty-two delegates voting in its favor.

Sec. 2. That each House shall judge of the qualification of its members but contested elections for members of either House shall be determined by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the returned member lives, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Was taken up and discussed.

Mr. McVeagh, (Dauphin) opposed it because of the clause referring contested elections to the courts.

Mr. White, (Indiana,) defended the section, and thought the courts were the proper tribunals for these cases. He had all confidence in the honesty and fairness of our judges, and apprehended no political preferences would bias them in rendering decisions.

Mr. Biddle, (Philadelphia,) offered an amendment to strike out and insert:—"Each House shall judge of the qualifications of its own members. Contested elections shall be decided in the House in which the contest arises in such manner as shall be dirtected by the law existing at the time the election takes place.

Mr. J. W. F. White, of Allegheny, objected to investing the judiciary of the State with more power, as proposed by this section. The judiciary of Pennsylvania now possessed of more power than any other department in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Howard, of Allegheny, endorsed the position of his colleague and argued against the section.

Mr. Minor, of Crawford, did not want the judiciary to become a political machine, as it would be under the provisions of this sectson.

Mr. Lear (Bvcks) said that i. was the feeling of the people that the judiciary was their last resort for justice in everything pertaining to their interests and the welfare of the State. In the hands of our judges justice would be done in contested elections as surely as it is done in other matters.

Judge Black (York) was positive that our judges in this State, and especially in Philadelphia, have generally acted fairly and impartially in such cases as have been brought before them. There was always danger that that a committee of the Legislature would decide according to their partisan predilections. There could not be a fair and honest conclusion arrived at by a Legislative committee.

Mr. Biddle's amendment was lost, and the section was agreed to.

Sec. 3. Relative to the keeping of a journal of proceedings was adopted.

Sec. 4. That either House shall have power to punish for contempt or disorderly conduct, &c. Adopted.

Sec. 5. That "no law shall be passed except by bill, which shall be preceded by a preamble briefly reciting the reason of the Legislature for its passage; and no bill shall be so altered or amended in the course of its passage through either House as to change its original purpose;" gave rise to debate.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1873.

Convention met at 10 o'clock; President Meredith presiding.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A large batch of petitions and memorials was presented on the liquor and suffrage questions. Referred.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Lilly (Carbon)—That the Supreme Court shall consist of——judges learned in the law, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with consent of the Senate. They shall continue in office during good behavior; Provided, the said judges shall be retired at the age of seventy-five years, or for mental or physical disability, upon full pay.

That the State shall be divided into districts as from time to time shall be necessary, and that a sufficient number of judges learned in the law shall be appointed from time to time, as they may be required to perform the requisite duties When such appointments are required the Supreme Court shall name to the Governor at least five names of gentlemen learned in the law for each appointment to be made, from which number the Governor shall appoint.

That all judges learned in the law shall hold office during life or good behavior; provided that all judges shall be retired at the age of seventy-five years, or for disability, upon full pay. No judge of any court of this Commonwealth shall be eligible to any office, either appointed or elective except in judiciary, while in commission, nor until after at least two years have elapsed after retiring from the office of Judge.

By Mr. Broomall, (Delaware):—

That the Legislature shall enact proper laws for the arrest of all vagrants, and the employment of the adults, the compulsory education of the young, and the care and protection of the aged and infirm among them.

LEGISLATION.

The convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report on Legislation, Mr. Armstrong, (Lycoming,) in the chair.

Sec. 9. That no amendment to bills by one House returned to the other for concurrence, shall be concurred in except by the vote of a majority of the members elected to the House to which the amendments are so returned, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against, recorded upon the journal thereof, and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either House only by the vote of a majority of the members elected to each taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against, recorded upon the journals. The section was agreed to without amendment.

Sec. 10. That no law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revised, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length, was adopted.

Sec. 11. The Legislature shall not pass any local or special law.

Authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens.

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts.

Changing the names of persons or places.

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases.

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering and maintaining roads, highways streets or alleys.

Relating to or incorporating ferries or bridges.

Vacating roads, townships, streets or alleys.

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards or burying grounds.

Authorizing the adoption or legitimatizing of children.

Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines.

Incorporating cities, townships or villages, or changing their charter.

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing their place of voting.

Granting divorces.

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing lines or limits thereof.

Creating offices, prescribing the powers and duties thereof in counties, cities, etc.

Changing the law of descent or succession.

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry, before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals.

Regulating or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables.

Fixing the rate of interest.

Affecting the estate of minors, or persons under disability.

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures or refunding monies legally paid into the treasury.

Exempting property from taxation.

Creating corporations, or amending, reviewing or extending the charters thereof

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track.

Nor shall any bill be passed granting any powers or privileges in any case where the manner, form or authority to grant such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, and in no case where a general law can be made applicable, nor in any other case where the courts have jurisdiction, or are competent to grant the power, or give the relief asked for.

In this section there are twenty-eight paragraphs, and each paragraph adopted or rejected was voted upon separately. On several there arose some debate, but the majority of amendments proposed failed. The paragraph, "Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability," was amended to read at the end "except after due notice to all the parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment."

The last paragraph elicited considerable discussion.

Mr. Baer (Somerset) introduced a new amendment relative to divorces, and proceeded to read a speech, which he announced would overrun the time allotted to each member in debate on any one question, and hoped for indulgence. His twenty minutes having expired, Mr. Clark (Indiana) offered an amendment, when Mr. Baer instantly got the floor on the new amendment, and went on to finish his written speech, much to the amusement of the members, who enjoyed the ruse which had outwitted the rule.

His amendment was to the end that no authority should be granted to the courts or Legislature to grant divorces, except for adultery after marriage, and his argument to the effect that divorces should not be sanctioned for any other cause.

The Chairman's hammer fell again before Mr. Baer concluded, when Mr. Alrick moved to strike out "except for adultery," when the gentleman from Somerset once more advanced along the line of his argument, and as we close there is a good prospect that another amendment will be required to enable him to conclude his elaborate address on marriage and divorce.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1873.

Convention met at the usual hour, President Meredith in the chair.

The usual petitions and memorials were read.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

The Convention in Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the article on legislation. The following sections were passed:

No local or special bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least sixty days prior to the introduction into the legislature of such bill, and in the manner provided by law. The giving of such notice shall not be waived by any person or interest, and the evidence of such notice having been published shall be passed.

The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, while the same is in session sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the legislature, and the fact of signing be entered on the journal.

That all stationary, printing, paper, and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of the government, etc., shall be purchased under contracts made with the lowest responsible bidder, and that no government officer shall be in any way interested in such contracts.

No law shall extend the term of any public officer, nor increase nor diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the commonwealth, except by a vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to each House.

Mr. Buckalew moved to amend by striking out "three-fourths" and inserting "two-thirds."

Considerable debate ensued, after which the amendment was agreed to.

Another amendment was then agreed to. It provides for the insertion of the following words of the word Commonwealth, "other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State."

CONCERNING APPROPRIATIONS.

The following section No. 21, gave rise to a long discussion in which Messrs. Stewart, Woodward, Curtin and Ewing, favored, and Mr. Howard opposed. It reads as follows:

"No appropriation shall be made to any person or sectarian institution, corporation or association for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes."

The debate continued until the hour of adjournment, when the committee, without coming to a vote, rose and the Convention adjourned.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A communication was received from Rev. Robt. H. Pattison, Secretary of the Philadelphia M. E. Conference, enclosing a resolution adopted at the late conference held in Columbus, asking the Convention to put into the amended Constitution "a clause prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as beverages." Laid on the table.

THE LATE COL. HOPKINS.

Mr. Kzine (Fayette) offered the following resolution: "That the Committee on Printing is hereby directed to have the proceedings of the Convention on the death of Hon. William Hopkins, heretofore ordered to be printed in this city, in pica type, double leaded, with black rule around each page, carefully printed on superfine tinted paper, and bound in fine cloth, octavo form, with a portrait and autograph of the deceased." The resolution was adopted.

THE REPORT ON LEGISLATION.

The convention then went into Committee of the Whole on Section 21, which was under debate when the Convention adjourned yesterday. Mr. Ewing (Allegheny) resumed his argument in favor of the section as reported by the Committee.

Mr. Sharpe (Franklin) was opposed to the section, as fundamentally wrong. A legislature wearing manacles on its hands, chains upon its feet, and a pack of restrictions upon its back, was a spectacle for the world to behold with scorn and contempt. Let us purge our Legislature by sending none but honest men to our State Capitol. The proposition of this section contains an astounding novelty to the people of this Commonwealth. It proposes that we shall withhold a helping hand when it is required to relieve suffering or want. There have been no petitions from the people asking us to place this resolution in our organic law. The heart of the people of this Commonwealth is right on this subject of legislative charity, and they do not demand that the Legislature shall be bound up so that in cases of sudden conflagrations, pestilences, floods and other calamities which may fall upon communities, it shall be deprived of all power to render assistance. He continued that had such a restriction as this been in our Constitution the Legislature would have been powerless to aid the citizens of Chambersburg, whose homes were laid in ashes by McCausland's insertion in the Constitution now would debar all aid from the State in similar or other circumstances.

Judge Black (York) was opposed to placing our charities in the hands of the State government. He thought the Legislature of this Commonwealth the last body of men to whom should be confided the distribution of our charities. The claim of our border counties was as fair and just as any claim ever presented to any Legislature. Both governments of the United States and this State were bound to adjudicate their claims. When the general government failed to do this, then it was the duty of this State to step in and settle them.

Mr. Bartholomew (Schuylkill) believed it to be the duty of the government to lend a helping hand to those communities who need it, but he did believe that charity was the offspring of the Christian religion. He believed that it existed long before the birth of Christ, and that it progressed with the progress of man in all ages. He believed that the State had the right to extend a helping hand to any community overtaken by some terrible visitation, when it was rendered powerless. Charity is a blossom common to all. It belongs not only to the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist or any other denomination. It is as broad as God's earth, and blooms alike in the heart of the non-professed as well as the professor of religion. He favored the protection of all State institutions having for their object instruction, the amelioration of distress, the caring for the deaf, dumb and blind, but he did object to making appropriations to sectarian objects. When sects discover that they can draw from the State appropriations for their respective institutions, the means will soon be supplied through politics, and religion would be dragged into the filth of politics, and defiled and humbled.

Mr McClean (Gettysburg) opposed the section as one of gross injustice, especially to communities which had suffered like those of Gettysburg, Chambersburg and other places in the border counties and which might in the future be visited by fire, flood or pestilence, and rendered helpless.

Mr. Dallas (Philadelphia) modified his amendment to read as follows:

No appropriation shall be made to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association, nor for any denominational or sectarian object.

Mr. Cuyler (Philadelphia) would not grant the money of the State to support the schools of the Presbyterian, or Catholic, or any other denomination, but he did believe that to their hospitals and great charitable institutions it was quite proper that the money of the State should be given in their hours of necessity.

Mr. Kaine (Fayette) now moved that the roll be called, when it was found but sixty-one members answered to their names. The Committee then rose for want of a quorum.

Mr. White (Indiana) moved that the Convention now adjourn for want of a quorum, on which the ayes and noes were called, resulting, ayes 32, noes 29, and the Convention adjourned until Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

Carnival of Crime.

Distressing Suicide at Franklin, Pa.—A Bank Cashier Shoots Himself Fatally In the Presence of His Wife—Financial Embarrassment the Cause.

FRANKLIN, March 14.—This morning about nie o'clock, Thomas F. Anderson Cashier of Lamberton's bank, committed suicide by shooting himself in the right side of his head, just above the temple.

This morning Anderson opened the bank at the usual hour, and transacted business with several customers. After he was left alone in the bank, some persons on the opposite side of the street noticed him running in and out of the door, and acting excitedly.

A moment or two afterward he started on a full run down Thirteenth street, and the persons who had been watching his actions saw smoke in the bank, and supposing the house was on fire, ran across the street and entered the bank, where they found some of Lamberton's family throwing water into the fire grate. The grate was heaped up with bank notes, bonds, and papers. These were drawn out as rapidly as possible, but in a charred state, some of them being burned to ashes: Mr. Anderson ran toward his house, which is nearly three squares from the bank. He entered the house by the back way, and handed his wife a letter, saying to her, "I am going to do an awful deed."

He had a pistol in his hand, and his wife supposing he was about to kill somebody tried to take it away from him, but failed, and Anderson stepped out into the yard and committed the fatal deed. His wife fell fainting into the arms of some lady friends.

The ball entered his right temple. He was conscious at brief intervals for an hour or more, but gave no explanation for the act. At 12:30 he breathed his last.

The contents of the letter are not literally known, but the substance is that he was carrying over drafts for several persons to a large amount, and that he was determined not to leave any trace, and therefore destroyed the bonds and money. He also left in the bank a letter of confession, but the contents have not been made public. He left a note on the bank counter saying that he had destroyed all the special deposits and bills receivable; that his family was ruined and disgraced. A rough estimate puts the loss by the burning in the grate at $38,000—Mr. Lamberton's individual and Government bonds—the balance being securities. The United States Treasurer has been telegraphed to send an expert on at once to examine what remains of the burned money and bonds.

The bank was about to change hands, and this precipitated an examination of Mr. Anderson's book.

There is no way of accounting for his actions this forenoon, except upon the theory of his having been a defaulter, which is estimated to be at least twenty-five thousand dollars.

These losses will not affect Mr. Lamberton's depositors in the least. Mr. Lamberton had the utmost confidence in Mr. Anderson, trusting him with everything as he would one of his own family.

Mr. Anderson was about thirty-four years of age.

It is freely expressed by business men here that Mr. Anderson has been made a cat's-paw of by somebody. He has not been known to use money in speculation or otherwise, except for his household expenses, and it is generally conceded that whatever he is a defaulter for has gone to somebody else.

Criminals Sentenced

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Williams and Brown the escaped Sing Sing convicts were sentenced to-day to four year's imprisonment each, for an attempt to rob the Corn Exchange Bank on Sunday last. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of murder against Cloak.

GREENE CO.

She Gives Her Usual Democratic Majority of 1,500 Against License.

FIRST DISPATCH.

Special to The Post.]

WAYNESBURG, March 15, 1873.

The vote on License in Waynesburg is two hundred and forty-seven against, to sixty-five in favor. Six towns heard from, of the twenty, go against license. Their total majority is five hundred and fifty-one. CLIFTON.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WAYNESBURG, March 15, 1873.

With a fair election and a big vote, Greene county gave fifteen hundred majority against license yesterday. Every township of the twenty, but two, voted against license, some of them nearly unanimously. How does this speak for the Berks of the West? CLIFTON.

ALABAMA.

Radicals who Admit their Rascality—The Special Agency.

MONTGOMERY, March 15.—During the debate to-day in the House of Representatives, L. L. Parson, who was speaker of the Court Room House, said that the $2,000,000 bond bill, passed by that body, was void *ab initio*, because it had never received a constitutional vote. Hunter, another member, said the bill was passed by a House that had no quorum. The Legislature has been in session four months, and there is no prospect of adjournment before April. The Civil Rights bill, substantially the same as Sumner's bill, was killed in the House by nineteen majority. The House is Republican.

If E Solomon is the special agent for this State, it has been kept a profound secret here, but his representations as to the intention of Alabama to pay her just debts is undeniably correct.

Events in Europe.

ENGLAND.

Disraeli Called to Form a New Ministry.

LONDON, March 13.—Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, and Lord Granville, in the House of Lords, this afternoon announced that the Ministers had tendered to the Queen their resignation, which Her Majesty had accepted. Both Houses then adjourned until Monday. Disraeli to-day received a summons from the Queen, and immediately proceeded to Buckingham Palace.

The New Ministry Not Yet Formed.

LONDON, March 13.—Rumors were in circulation in the evening papers of the formation of a coalition ministry, but no one puts any confidence in them. If, however, say the papers, Disraeli fails to strengthen his party in Parliament by the adoption of a concurrent educational endowment, he will attempt to organize a party similar in form to that in the French Assembly known as the "Centre." The personal friends of Gladstone express doubts whether he will ever again take office.

(World Special.)

Disraeli Dejected—Lord Granville Endeavoring to Form a Ministry.

LONDON, March 13.—Disraeli, while riding through Westminster to-day, was enthusiastically cheered by the populace. Owing to the dissension among the Conservatives, he will, however, refuse to take office. The Queen has sent for Earl Granville, who is now endeavoring to form a Cabinet.

A Vote of Confidence to be Taken on Monday.

LATER.—Lord Granville stated that the Cabinet resigned because of the adverse vote on the Irish University bill, and asked for an adjournment, which was agreed to.

Mr. Gladstone, on rising in the House of Commons, to announce the resignation of the Government, was received with loud and prolonged cheering. When he had informed the House of his resignation and its acceptance by the Queen, he moved that the sitting be adjourned until Monday. He added that when that day arrived should the public interests require it, he would ask for a further adjournment. The announcement was received with perfect silence.

Mr. Gilpin gave notice that on the resumption of the sitting, he would move the following:

That the vote of Wednesday last on the Irish University bill was not, and is not, intended to be a declaration or an expression of want of confidence in the Government, and the House takes the earliest opportunity of expressing its confidence in the general policy of Her Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. Gilpin's motion was received with cheers.

Disraeli—Gladstone—Granville.

MIDNIGHT.—Disraeli waited on the Queen to-day, and was requested to form a new Government. He gave Her Majesty no definite answer, and begged for time for consultation with his friends, of whom several were abroad. The Queen acceded, and Disraeli immediately forwarded telegrams to Lords Derby, Cairns and Caernarvon. Until answers arrive it will be impossible to fortell the course of events. The greatest uncertainty prevails. The conservative leaders object to take office, while it is in a minority of ninety in the House of Commons.

A report prevailed to-day in the lobbies of the Parliament, and was generally credited, that Disraeli on Monday will inform the Queen that he is unable to compose a Government, and will advise Her Majesty to call upon Earl Granville to preside over a provisional Cabinet until July, when the dissolution of Parliament should be ordered. Gladstone's supporters decline such a position. Disraeli, having brought about the Government's defeat, must take the responsibility. If Disraeli ultimately declines the task of creating a Cabinet, it is probable an appeal which both parties hesitate to initiate will be made to the country.

The Ministers decided at their first meeting yesterday evening to resign, but held a second meeting for the adoption of a formal resolution to that effect. From the moment the result of the division on the Irish University bill was announced, Gladstone never wavered in his determination to resign. Gilpin was to have given notice of his motion for a vote of confidence before the ministerial statement was made, but the Premier rising quickly anticipated him and it is believed that motion, coming when it did, was out of order and cannot be entertained and will have no effect.

Disraeli Declines.

LONDON, March 16.—Disraeli declined to accept the office. He waited upon the Queen at Buckingham Palace to announce his decision.

Earl Derby concurs with Disraeli in the conviction that the Conservatives cannot accept the responsibility of forming the Government this time.

Gladstone, it is thought, will be forced to accept.

OBITUARY.

Judge Leavitt.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Judge Leavitt, late United States District Judge of the Southern District of Ohio, died at Springfield, O., this morning.

Donald Robertson.

OTTAWA, Canada., March 15.—Donald Robertson, of Queenstown, a prominent railway contractor and ship owner, died yesterday.

Commander W. K. Latimer.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Commander W. K. Latimer, of the U. S. Navy died here this morning.

Arrangements for Bishop McIlvaine's Funeral.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—The standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this city met this afternoon in the presence of Bishop Bedell and informally resolved, on behalf of the churches of this city, to offer to take charge of the funeral of Bishop McIlvaine. Bringing the body here from Florence, Italy, for interment. Bishop Bedell conveyed the proposition to the family of deceased in Clifton. Their answer is not yet made.

The Eastern Railway Association, composed of representatives of all Eastern and Middle States, having for their object the settlement of a mutual course in cases of patents used by the several companies, is holding a meeting in New York.

Foster, the New York carhook murder, takes things very clamly.

Ames at Home.

OVATION TO "HONEST OAKES."

Wonderful Discoveries of the Poland Committee.

NORTH EASTON, Mass March 13.—A complimentary reception and dinner was given to Hon. Oakes Ames by his townsmen and their ladies to the number of three hundred and fifty, in the Ames School House this evening, Dr. Geo. B. Cogswell presided, and when the the cloth was removed welcomed Ames to his home, with a brief speech, highly laudatory of his course and expressive of continued confidence in his honor and integrity. He announced that the demonstration was made irrespective of party, and he felt that he expressed the sentiment of all, when he said that while others sought to cast a stigma upon their representative's fair name and reputation, his constituents had always looked upon him as, "That noblest work of God—

An Honest Man.",

He closed with the sentiment:

"The Hon. Oakes Ames—like gold from the crucible, he has passed through the fiery ordeal and come out brighter and purer."

Ames responded as follows:

MY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: I should be less than human not to be gratified and happy at this great gathering of my constituents to show their confidence and faith in my honor, truth and integrity. I am not in the habit of speech-making as you all well know. I have, as you are aware, been the principal subject of abuse for the last six months. The press of the country has been full of what has been called the Credit Mobilier scandal, The whole offence, if offence it can be called, is in selling $16,000 of stock to eleven members of Congress at the same price I paid for it, and at the same price I sold the same stock to others; and if the parties purchasing the stock had simply told the truth, and said they had a right to purchase it, that would have been the end of it. But from the fact of their denial, the public suspected there must be something criminal in the transaction, and to find out what the crime was, Congress appointed a committee to inquire if Oakes Ames had bribed any member of Congress. The result was the appointment of the

Notorious Poland Committee.

That committee were engaged nearly three months, and the result of all their labors was to badly damage the characters of some men high in office, for truth and veracity, but the object of the committee to see if Oakes Ames had bribed any member, was admitted not proven. But that committee made the wonderful discovery that I was guilty of selling stock for less than it was worth; parties taking stock and keeping it were innocent, and that I had the extraordinary ability to give men a bribe without their knowing it, and to do they did not know what.

This short speech was received with applause and cheers.

Congratulatory speeches followed until eleven o'clock, when the reception ended.

WASHINGTON.

Served Them Right.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In the recent examination for promotions in the Internal Revenue Bureau under the Civil Service rules, one lady secured a fourth-class clerkship of $1,800; another, a third class $1,900; while ten other persons were appointed to second class clerkships $1,400 of whom six are women. Miss Seavey, who secured the fourth class clerkship, was appointed from Tennessee, and has been employed in the office for over ten years. For several years she has had exclusive charge of the city copyists.

Pardons

were to-day issued by the President to John C. Robinson, of South Carolina, and William C. Dupries, of North Carolina, both convicted of ku klux crimes and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary. The former had served six and the latter eighteen months of their terms.

The Fight

is resumed with fierceness over the Chatanooga Postmastership. Capt. A. G. Sharp was on Thursday confirmed by the Senate in the place of Kentuck, the present incumcent, whose friends, in force, are now here to try and induce the Senate to reconsider the vote of Sharp's confirmation. If they fail in this they will prefer charges against him. Gov. Bard is taking no part in the fight. Senator Brownlow has left for home.

Crime.

The District of Columbia Court in general term to-day decided against the motion for a rehearing in the case of O'Brien under senttnce of death for the murder of Samuel H. Cunningham, in last July.

The New York Postmastership.

The President has accepted the resignation of Postmaster Jones, of New York. It is said Mr. James, employee of the New York Custom House, is to be his successor.

The President has signed the Postal Convention with Sweden and Norway.

Hundreds of Men and Boys

are engaged at the Capitol sending out daily through the mail tons of books and documents for members who are anxious to have them reach their respective homes before the expiration of the franking privilege. The basement and passages are filled with boxes in which to pack such parts of immense masses of accumulated printed matter that have not already passed by sale into the hands of merchants and paper makers.

GIN AND MILK.

A Judge who is Alleged to Understand the Difference Betwixt and Between.

LANSING, March 15.—The Special House Committee of Representatives, investigating the charges of drunkenness preferred against Hon. A. H. Giddings, Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit Court, have for several days past been taking evidence in secret sessions. Several witness have been examined, and taking the testimony now closed the Committee find that there was just cause of complaint, but the evidence which they have been able to secure is not sufficiently positive to warrant their reporting favorably upon a resolution to remove Judge Giddings from office. Mr. Giddings has been in constant attendance upon the sessions of the Committee, and has himself carefully cross-examined witnesses.

FOREIGN.

Gladstone Will Probably Resume the Premiership.

Irish Demonstration in Favor of Home Rule.

Defeat of the Carlists at Pampeluna.

Account of the Great Forgeries on the Bank of England.

ENGLAND.

Irish Demonstration in Favor of Home Rule.

LONDON, March 17.—The demonstration by the Irish population in favor of Home Rule in Ireland and the amnesty of the imprisoned Fenians, for which arrangements have been making for some time, took place in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon, and was participated in by a very large number. The authorities made every preparation for the suppression of disorder, but there was no disturbance except one case, where an excited person attacked one of the Grenadier guards because the latter had on a red coat. In the scuffle which ensued one of the soldier's arms was broken.

Parliament Gladstone will Probably Resume the Premiership.

LONDON, March 17.—Gladstone will probably resume the premiership.

In the House of Commons this afternoon he stated that last evening he received a communication from the Queen, announcing that there was no prospect that the opposition would form a new government. He replied by placing his service at Her Majesty, disposal and undertaking to consult with his colleages. They were now engaged in considering what steps they should take, and he proposed in the meanwhile that the House adjourn until Thursday.

Mr. Disraeli said he had informed the Queen that he was quite prepared to organize a new Ministry, but could not undertake to carry on the government with the present Parliament.

The House then adjourned until Thursday.

In the House of Lords, Earl Granville made a statement identical with that of Mr. Gladstone in the other chamber, and the Duke of Richmond repeated Disraeli's explanation.

The sitting was then adjourned until Thursday.

Details of the Great Forgeries on the Bank of England.

NEW YORK, March 17.—London papers of the 3d and 4th are at hand, with th following details of the great forgeries on the Bank of England:

It was discovered on Saturday that bills to an enormous amount had been forged upon all the principal houses in the city of London, and that these bills had been discounted at the West End branch of the Bank of England, in Burlington Gardens, which does an entirely different kind of business from the parent establishment in the city. It is intended for the convenience of gentlemen and ladies and West End tradesmen who might find it inconvenient to journey to the city in order to transact their occasional business. It is not, therefore, ordinarily concerned with the large bill transactions of the city commerce, and in consequence is less bound by strict regulations in dealing with any business of that nature which might accidentally be brought to it. The conspirators must have been aware of this, and they laid their plans for approaching the Bank of England by this weaker portion of its defenses. Warren, an American, who managed the plot, was in no hurry, and took care to gain a good footing before he ventured on his ultimate enterprise. He behaved for some time just like an ordinary customer of good resources. He drew upon his balance and renewed it, but kept it always at a good figure. After a while he deposited some bills, they were good and genuine bills, still he was careful not to be hasty, and he continued his transactions with the bank until he had acquired the reputation of a person engaged in legitimate commerce, and thoroughly trustworthy. At length, the moment came for the presentation of the forged bills. They were discounted without hesitation, and the authors of the fraud had, to all appearances, succeeded in safely pocketing about a hundred thousand pounds. All these arrangements were masterpieces of ingenuity and patience, but the bills themselves must have required the greatest amount of labor. In the first place, many of the large firms upon whom the bills purported to be drawn, are in the habit of using a peculiar kind of paper, with certain water marks and printed matter. All this would have to be imitated, and, as the bills were drawn on more than one firm, there must have been several such imitations. There remained the drawing of the bills and affixing of the signatures, and each bill must have required a series of feats in successful forging. Some of the bills were backed by several acceptors, so that there might easy be as many as half a dozen signatures on a single bill, yet the bills were so perfect that not one of them was questioned on the ground of their acceptances not appearing genuine, but the men who had exerted a skill, and foresight and perseverance sufficient to insure unhesitating acceptance of forged bills, could not escape one trivial blunder which revealed the whole plot.

They presented two bills in which the date of the acceptance had been omited. Inquiry was of course made of the firm whose acceptance was thus undated.

It was discovered that the bill was not genuine, and the whole series were then found to be forgeries. How much further the plot might have been carried, it is impossible to say.

The advertisements published caution bankers, brokers and all other persons against dealing in a number or United States five twenty, ten forty and funded loan bonds, amounting in the aggregate to $237,000; they, it is alleged, having been acquired out of the profits of the forgery. The loss to the Bank of England is stated at eighty thousand pounds. The Rothschilds are mentioned as one of the firms on which the forged drafts were drawn, but no other names are given.

THE attention of our readers is directed to the advertisements of Miller, Humiston & Co., of the National Colony, to be found in our other columns,

THE CAR-HOOK MURDERER.

Interesting Letter From Gov. Dix—He Emphatically Refuses to Commute Foster's Sentence.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Gov. Dex has written a letter to the Rev. Dr. Tyng, declining to interpose executive authority in the case of Foster, under sentence of death for the murder of Avery D. Putman, and stating the circumstances and consideration on which the decision is founded. A large part of the letter is devoted to a review of the facts of the murder, and the efforts made to obtain from the higher courts, including that of the last resort, a reversal of the decision of the Lower Court. The Governor says the evidence demonstrates the murder to have been premeditated; that the weapon used was a murderous one, a fact, which Foster having been street car conductor, well knew, when he deliberately chose it as a means of accomplishing his purpose. The question presented to me, says the Governor, is whether I shall interpose the executive authority of the State, and commute the penalty of death which the law awards to murder, for imprisonment for life. In support of the application it is urged that the verdict was accompanied with a recommendation to mercy and that it is the duty of the executive to consider one as part of the other. This verdict and accompanying recommendation together with the statements and affidavits of a large majority of the jurors declaring that some of their number did not believe Foster intended to kill Putnam; that they thought imprisonment for life as great a punishment as he deserved, and that they would not have agreed to render a verdict of murder in the first degree if they had not been assured by one of their associates, who professed to have knowledge of the law, that a verdict coupled with a recommendation would ensure the commutation of his sentence, the Governor states, has been a source of great anxiety to him in coming to a right decision, but adds that the precedent of admitting the after revelations of secret consultations of the jury room for the purpose of annulling verdicts rendered as true under the solemnity of an oath would be perilous in any condition of society, and in the present defiant reign of crime, such precedent would be fraught with infinite danger to public order. With the firm conviction that there was no error in the ruling of the Judge at the trial, and that the evidence fully warranted the jury in rendering a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, there is nothing in the case which can justly commend it to executive clemency, and he cannot interpose to mitigate the punishment. If he did disregard the evidence and judgment of the courts the inevitable effect would be to impair the force of judicial decisions and break down the barriers which law has set up for the protection of human life. So far as depends on me the supremacy of the law will be inflexibly maintained. Every man who strikes a murderous blow at the life of his fellow man must be made to feel his own is in certain peril. If we cannot by firmness of purpose attain this end, we may soon be forced to acknowledge the disheartening truth that there is nothing so cheap or so ill protected as human life.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Stockholders' Meeting Yesterday.

Yesterday the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company was held, at the office of the Company, in the Bank of Commerce building, at Wood street and Sixth avenue.

The meeting was organized by calling Jacob Henrici, Esq , of Economy, to the chair, and appointing F. M. Hutchinson, Esq., as Secretary.

Gen Cass, President, submitted a verbal report, in which he stated the most important matters transpired during the year was the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio in what was know as the *quo warranto* case, which was brought for the purpose of compelling the company to show by what authority they exercised the rights of a corporation in that State. The decision was adverse to the interests of the company in some particulars and decidedly favorable in others. It was adverse because it decided that the company was not a corporation of Ohio, but a foreign company. The favorable part of the decision was that the Court held that it could enjoy all the rights accorded to other corporations in the State, subject to provisions of the law.

Under the authority given by a resolution that "Betterment Bonds" to the aggregate of $2,000,000 had been issued to the lessees to reimburse them for repairs and for bettering the condition of the road. The lessees asked for authority to spend $2,000,000 additional for adding to the rolling stock of all kinds, enlarging the shops, purchasing new tools, and making extensive repairs, &c.

The lessees report that the aggregate net earnings for the year if the road, exclusive of the two branches reached $9,839,000, and the total, including the two branches were $10,336,000, or five times as much as the General stated, as he never expected they would reach when he assumed charge of the consolidated road in 1856. Another very important question had been raised since the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, previously referred to, had been rendered. It was whether under that decision the Ohio stockholders would be compelled to list their stock in that State for taxation. If they were, it would force the stockholders to relinquish their stock, which would be alike prejudicial to their interest and a loss to the State. Legal gentlemen had been consulted, and the opinion expressed by them was that the affirmative view of the question was untenable. The State would tax the property of the Company as heretofore, and if the stockholders were compelled to pay taxes on their stock they would be paying twice on the same property. He thought, therefore, that the Ohio stockholders would not be required to list their stock in that State.

There had been paid during the year, of old debts, a little less than $150,000, the main item of which sum was the amount due the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road on a contract for a division of receipts.

The President then referred to the effect of the past winter on railroads and machinery, and remarked that the past four months were the most severe ever experienced since railroads were first operated in this country. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway had met the fate of other roads, the track having been injured and the machinery impaired. The lessees promise that as soon as the weather will permit the track will be put in first class condition and the machinery restored. Reference was then made to the extraordinary large amount of business which had been and is being thrown upon railroads the necessity of providing additional facilities in the way of tracks, sidings and equipment in order to accommodate the business offered. The lessees of the road recognizing this necessity had asked authority to construct a double track along the entire length of the road. The request had not yet been acted upon by the Board, but would be at an early day. The President concluded by stating that the points referred to embrace all that would be alluded to in the written report, although they would be given more in detail.

After the report had been submitted, a resolution was adopted that the election of three directors be proceeded with. The election was by ballot, and resulted in the election of the following gentlemen, who will serve for the ensuing four years: Wm. B. Ogden, of Chicago; Jesse L. Williams, Fort Wayne; Louis H. Meyer, New York.

General George W. Cass was continued as President, and F, M. Hutchinson, Esq., as Secretary and Treasurer of the Company.

Adjourned.

A TEMPERANCE SERMON.

Death of Mrs. McNutt.

Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock Mrs. Eliza McNutt, a well known *habitue* of the lock-up, died at the Diamond alley lock-up from the effects of continued potations. Mrs. McN. had been arrested on the street for drunkenness, and after a hearing committed to the Work House for six months with a view of giving her an opportunity to recover from the effects of her long dissipation. She was remanded to the cell, to be removed to Claremont yesterday morning. During the night she was taken alarmingly ill, and at six o'clock yesterday morning she died, very quietly and easily in her cell, with the station house watchman for her death-bed watcher. Coroner West was notified, and held an inquest on the remains. The jury returned a speedy verdict of "death by intemperance and exposure."

The deceased is supposed to have been about fifty-five years of age. But little is known concerning her antecedents. She is known to have married many years ago a citizen of good standing in the community. She moved in good society, but already the habit of drinking had possession of her, and it grew worse and worse, until she became an outcast from her former friends. Her husband died, and since then she has been married two or three times, but, so far as is known, died a widow and childless.

NOTICE.

Pittsburgh Female College.

The Pittsburgh Female College, located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, offers to those who have daughters to educate, the advantages of an educational institution of the highest grade, combined with the advantage of a Christian home. The buildings are large, well located, and fitted up in excellent style, and the Faculty is among the largest in the United States. *Twenty-four teachers are employed in the different Departments.* Send to the President, Rev. J. C. Pershing, D. D., for a catalogue.

The Lightest Draft.

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

DIED.

LANAHAN—On Sunday, March 16th, at 11½ o'clock Mrs. HONORA LANAHAN, in the 70th year of her age

WHITE—On Monday morning at 5 o'clock, MARY ELLA, daughter of James P. and Annie White, aged 15 years, 10 months and 17 days.

MCCLARAN—On Saturday, March 15th, at o'clock P. M., DAVID, son of Newton and Harriet McClarran, aged 4 years, 8 months and 25 days.

BUTLER—On Saturday, March 15th, at 8:55 P. M., BECKIE D., daughter of the late Gen. C. P. Jackson, and wife of H. M. Butler, aged 23 years and 6 months.

GALLAGHER—On Sunday evening at 10½ o'clock MARY, infant daughter of Dominic and Mary Gallagher, aged 7 months and 5 days.

MCCLURG—On Saturday afternoon, March 15, 1873, at 20 minutes past 5 o'clock, THOMAS MCCLURG.

MCMILLAN—On Wednesday, March 12, 1873, ANNIE TOTTEN, wife of Thos. B. McMillan, Esq , aged 35 years.

JOYCE—On Tuesday evening, March 13, at 12 o'clock, Mrs. Elizabeth Joyce, wife of the late Wm. Joyce, aged seventy-four years.

ROBERTS—At ten o'clock P. M., Monday, March 17, Mrs. Anna M., wife of George W. Roberts, Jr. and daughter of the late Doctor J. S. Penney, of Elizabeth, Pean'a, in the 25th year of her age.

WARNER—On Tuesday, March 18, at 5 P. M., Henry Warner, Sr., in the 78th year of his age.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	115
United States 6s, 1881, reg	117
United States 6s (Coupons)	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, 1st	118¾
United States 6-20s, 1865	117
United States 5-20s, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, 1867 (Coupons)	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), 1st	116¾
United States 10-40s	111
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	114
Currency 6s	119½
New 5 Per Cents	115

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, March 20, 1873.

REMARKS—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important. Trade, although a little slow, is improving; there is, however, plenty of room yet. The weather has been very changeable; if it was more settled trade would undoubtedly improve. As relates to the leading articles we have but few changes to note and these will be found under their proper heads. Bacon has further advanced, with an active market and good demand. The stock in first hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. Parties who purchased early in the season when prices were low will make something handsome. Flour—The market was a very quiet one; buyers were very shy, and taking hold very sparingly. They contend that prices will soon be lower. How long they will have to wait for that event remains to be seen. The mills complain of the high price of wheat and the low price of flour. Groceries—The market was steady with a moderate demand for sugars. Coffee has undergone no change; the market is well stocked for the spring trade. Butter—The late advance has increased the receipts very materially; choice lots however command good prices and ready sale.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last review:

Flour, bbls	1,410
Apples, bbls	176
Corn, sks	1,362
Barley, sks	548
Oats, sks	505
Butter, pks	48
Bacon, pcs	2,284
Wheat, sks	1,554
Bacon, tcs	30

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; from store, in a small way, the customary advance is obtained.

HAY—Dealers report an improved demand for baled; the advance before noted has been maintained; we note regular sales at $25, 28a30; loose hay from wagon $25, 30a35 per ton.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was a firm one at the advance we have before noted; Hams sugar cured plain 13¾c; canvassed do 14c; shoulders sugar cured 8½c; plain 7¾c. Breakfast bacon 12a12½c. Dried beef 18c. Beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; rib sides 8¾c; clear rib 9¼c; clear 9¾c. Mess pork $16 50. Lard leaf tierces 9¼c; half barrels 10¼c; pails 10¾c per lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—The receipts are increasing; we note sales at $1 65a1 75 per gallon.

MILL FEED—Dull; bran 86a90c per cwt; seconds $1a1 10; middlings $1 20a 1 30 per cwt.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling at 18a20c per lb.

ONIONS—The receipts are increasing; prices are weak but no lower; the current rates are $6 7 per barrel.

WHISKY—Sales: high wines 91a92c per gallon.

CEMENT—Market steady but not very active. Sales of Beeson's hydraulic $2a 2 50; Louisville $2 50a2 75; Paris plaster $4a4 50; land plaster $2 50a3 00; Cleveland white lime $2, Eastern $1 50a1 75 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Market inactive, apples 4a5c, peaches, halves, 7a8c, blackberries 10a12c, pitted cherries 18a20c, unpitted 6a8c per lb.

ASHES—The market since our last report has undergone no change; the demand was fair and sales regular; pots 9¼a9¾c; pearls 11a11¼c; soda ash, favorite brands of common for Madison Glass Works 4¼a 4¾c; refined for flint glass manufacturers 5¾a6c; nitrate soda 4¾a5c; arsenic 3¼a 3¾c; black lead 9c per lb.

BEANS—The stock in first hands is ample for all ordinary purposes. We note sales at $2 50a2 75 per bushel.

BUTTER—We can report a fair demand for extra choice roll, with sales of that discription at 35c; good to fair 30a33c; common to medium is dull and hard to dispose of.

BAGGING—The market contains a fair supply. We can report sales as follows: Pennsylvania mill, two bushel 37c; half bushel 43c; three bushel, 53c.

CARBON OIL—Dullness and inactivity was the ruling features of the market; standard brands can be obtained at 14¾a 15c per gallon.

CANNED GOODS—The market was steady, with sales at the following: Peaches 3 lb cans $3a3 25; 2 lb cans $2 25a2 50. Tomatoes 2 lb cans $2a2 10; 3 lb cans $2 60a2 75. Green corn 2 lb cans $2 50a2 85, Green peas 2 lb cans $3 25 per dozen.

CHEESE—We can report a good trade demand, particularly for the better descriptions; we quote: New York Goshen 17a17½c; Ohio 16a16½c; common and medium kinds are dull of sale.

GRAIN—We have no improvement to note as relates to grain; wheat ranges as follows: red winter at $1 75a1 80, and $1 85a1 90 for white. Oats are steady, but unchanged; sales good; mixed at 42a 43c; prime white at 44a45c. Corn is reported dull, but no lower; prices have evidently touched bottom; shelled, on track, at 49a50c; free in elevator at 51a52c. Ear corn firm, being held at 52a53c per bus. Barley and rye are too unsettled to quote until Local Option is decided.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, March 20, 1873.

REMARKS—We have to report a continued dull market, even exceeding in dullness the previous week. This is owing principally to the dullness of the eastern market. Dealers there are not disposed to take hold unless at very low figures. The same remarks will apply with equal force to others. Under existing circumstances correct figures are difficult to obtain; in fact there are certain dealers who refuse to purchase at all, while manufacturers take hold very sparingly. Parties who refused to accept good prices last fall and winter have only themselves to blame. They could have done well, but refused.

The following are the present rates for the various grades:

Fine fleece	47a50c
Choice clips	50c
Unwashed	30a32c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Money stringent at 1-32 to 1-16 per cent. per day, closing at the latter rate.

Sterling quiet and steady at 8a8¼.

Gold strong at 115¼a115½, closing at 115⅝a115½.

Loans 4 to 7 per cent. gold for carrying.

Clearings $39,000,000.

Exports $324,786 in silver bars.

Treasury disbursements $54,000.

Governments dull and steady.

State bonds very dull.

Stocks, irregular, unsettled, and very dull. New York Central, Pacific Mail, Western Union, St. Paul and Lake Shore have been generally firm, while Hartford and Erie declined 1¾ per cent., Erie ¾ per cent., and the rest of the market was dull and heavy.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 19.—Bagging firm but nothing now doing. Cotton dull; low middling 18½c. Flour quiet; extra family $7 25; No 1, $8, fancy $7 25. Wheat firm at $1 70a1 80 for red and white on arrival. Corn firm at 54a57c for shelled and sacked delivered in depot. Provisions weak. Mess pork quoted at $15 50a16 00. Bacon shoulders 6¾a6¾c; clear rib sides 8½cc; clear sides 9c packed; hams, plain, 13c; sugar cured and fancy 13½ca14c. Lard 8½a9c. Whisky easier at 87a88c. Tobacco fairly active and prices firm; sales at $2 38.

St. Louis.

ST LOUIS, March 19.—Cotton dull and declined; low middling 15a17¼c; middling 18a18½c. Flour steady, with a moderate demand; superfine winter $5a5 50; extra $5 50a6. Wheat firmer; No 2 spring Chicago $1 22. Barley quiet and unchanged; spring No 2, 70a75c. Rye dull; No 2, 64c. Whisky dull at 88c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand, No 1 Milwaukee $1 28; No 2 do $1 21¼. Oats dull and prices are nominal; No 2, 26½c. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 35½c. Rye dull and prices are nominal; No 1, 65c. Barley firm at 77c.

SEE in another column advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, March 20, 1873.

REMARKS—The market was dull; we were unable to discover any important changes as to prices or demands. We heard of no transactions here, although crude could be obtained at about 5½a5¾c per gallon.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts yesterday were 7,199 barrels. At Parker's the sales were 1,000 barrels at $2 05 and 1,000 barrels at $1 97½ per barrel.

For prices at other points in the oil regions see our dispatches.

REFINED.

The market since our last was a quiet one, without any change in prices. 500 or 1,000 barrel lots could be obtained at 14½a14¾c; for car lots 15a15¼c was wanted.

Philadelphia delivery—spot 18¼c; April 18½c; May 19¼c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE March 19.—The *Herald* says:

The following were the sales:

UPPER CREEK.

2,000	spot	2 10
800	do do	2 02½

OIL CITY.

3,000	do spot	2 20

TIDIOUTE.

500	bbls spot	1 95

PARKER'S.

100	do do	2 05
500	do do	1 97½

ROUSEVILLE, March 19.—Market quiet and unchanged at $2 00.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 18.—Market dull at $2 00.

OIL CITY, March 15.—Market quiet but firm at $2 15; upper road $2 00; lower road $2 00.

TITUSVILLE, March 18.—Spot $207½a2 10 bid regular.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, March 20, 1873.

CATTLE.

The market since our last has continued in fair supply of cattle. The arrivals show an increase. The largest portions of these were through stock, hence the amount on sale was not larger than usual. The market was not an active one. A number of buyers were on hand; their purchases, however, were only to a limited extent, but comprised the best the market offered. The largest portion of the sales were for the Philadelphia market. The quality, all things considered, was about up to the usual standard.

The following are the current rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers	$7 00
Extra 1,400 lbs steers	6 87
Prime, 1,300 lbs steers	6 25a6 50
Extra 1,200 lbs steers	5 85a6 00
Fair, 1,100 lbs steers	5 75
Fair 1,000 lbs steers	5 50a5 75
Bulls	2 50a4 50

Other sales were made at a variety of prices.

SHEEP.

The receipts were not large, still they were fully up to the demand; a number of lots intended for this market were forwarded east in search of a market. The fact is the sheep market is considerably unsettled at present. The dulness in the wool market has not been without its effect on prices; when wool declines, sheep is pretty certain to follow.

The following are the present rates:

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$ 6 70
Prime 100 lbs fine wool	6 50
Prime 95 lbs do	6 25a6 50
Prime 90 lbs	6 00a6 25
Fair 85 lbs	5 75
Fair 80 lbs	5 50
Good 75 lbs	5 00
Good 70 70 lbs	4 75

HOGS.

The receipts have not been large; the supply was barely up with the demand; the result was a firmer market with a better feeling in regard to prices.

The present rates are as follows;

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 00a6 20
Prime "	5 75a5 87
Prime Yorkers	5 20a5 40

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country.

$60,000

IN VALUABLE GIFTS

To be distributed in

L. D. SINE'S

160th Regular Monthly

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be Drawn Monday, April 28, 1873.

TWO GRAND CAPITAL OF

$5,000 Each in Greenbacks

Two prizes $1,000 each
Five prizes 500 each
Ten prizes 100 each
} GREENBACKS.

1 Horse and Buggy, with silver mounted harness worth $600; one fine-toned Rosewood Piano worth $700; ten family sewing Machines worth $100 each; five gold watches and chains, worth $100 each, five Gold American Watches worth $125 each; ten Ladies Gold Hunting Watches worth $75 each; 800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $40 each. Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 6,500. Tickets limited to 60,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; six tickets, $5; twelve tickets, $10; twenty-five tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a discription of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to L. D. SINE, Box 86, CINCINNATI, O.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, Undertaker, No. 166 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crapes, Gloves and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and carriages furnished.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, No. 117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

CHARLES, PEEBLES & MCGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of Sandusky street and Church avenue, Allegheny city. Coffin Rooms are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all Kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

The Atmosphere of Spring.

With every change of season we have a change in the hygienic character of the air. In the spring it is impregnated, especially in low lying, wet districts, with mephitic vapors, which generate chills and fever, rheumatism, indigestion, biliousness and diseases of the organs of respiration. It is therefore particularly necessary at this season to invigorate and regulate the system so as to enable it to repel the morbid influence which it is more or less subjected. The stomach should be toned, the bowels freed from obstructions, the blood purified, and the nerves braced and strengthened. This can be easily done. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are every where procurable: and in the whole range of remedies and preventives prescribed by the faculty or recommended through the press, there is not one that combines in such an eminent degree, great efficiency and perfect harmlessness. It is a positive antidote to malaria. Whoever takes it habitually may breath the atmosphere of the worst fever and ague locality without danger. Damp and chilling winds make little or no impression on the organization reinforced with this powerful vegetable invigorant, and consequently it is a good safeguard against asthma, coughs, colds, and other pulmonary comp aints. It is not recommended as a *remedy* for this latter class of maladies, but simply as a means of strengthening the system against the aerial conditions and changes which so often produce them. As a spring invigorant and alternative it will be found extremely beneficial to persons who are peculiarly sensitive to unhealthy atmospheric influences.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's Establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their proper place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 a. m. until 3 p. m., and from 3 to 6 and on Saturdays at night.

How to Make

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS,—

Buy for a song, a stylish broken-down horse, one that is pronounced played out from lameness;—cure him with a bottle or two of Centaur Liniment, and pocket the difference. The Liniment is simply one of the wonders of the world. Dumb beasts neigh out their gladness, and the sore, maimed and crippled of the human family hobble in and go on their way rejoicing. Yes, it is wonderful.

Children cry—for Pitcher's Castoria It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor feb20

Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in manner years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation: or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sunday by appointment. feb8-1ydaw

THE WHEAT FIELDS OF AMERICA!

Healthful Climate. Free Homes. Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offer for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, *where fever and Ague are unknown.*

Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4 00 to $8 00 per acre; further away $2 50 to $4 00.

Seven Years' Credit; Warantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1 10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

Soldiers under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years residence.

Transportation at Reduced Rates furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children carried free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Goodies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for Pamphlet containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law, Address:

LAND DEPARTMENT NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN., OR 23 FIFTH AVENUE, COR. NINTH S NEW YORK.

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COPYING PRESSES,

OF ALL KINDS, AT

145 Wood Street,

SEE in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.